IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,048.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8700	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7900	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MAORDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*MARSEILLES.	491 or 495		891 or 742-8	
LONDON	627 or 628		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A &	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & O.....	6978*	12th Feb.	19th Feb
City of Marseilles A & O...	8800*	25th Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A &c.	7452*	11th Mar.	19th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & O.....	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & O	9000	....	22nd ' pr
City of Lahore A & O ..	8675	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & O ..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra	1,695	Thurs. 4th Sept.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	3,185	Friday 5th Sept.	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,965 tons, on Thursday 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,161 tons, on Thursday the 4th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	,, 16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara," 5,192 tons, on or about 3rd September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd September, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyoang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 297, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD. S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	... ..	16th Nov.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis ..	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ..	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienband ..	8000	B. Bednarz .	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	16th April
Marienband.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber..	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	..6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Gintrovich	30th May.
Persia	58-5	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,,	750	
,, London via Trieste .. Rs.	579 to	644*
To London via Trieste and back ,,	908 to..	1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350	
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	525	
,, London via Trieste .. ,,	429 to	449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,,	682 to	722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs 450	
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,,	675	
,, London via Trieste .. ,,	529 to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	833 to	963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotthards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

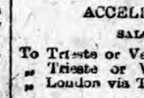
STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia.....	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE). BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	16th Sept. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Jantzan	2nd Oct. 1913
Prasident	3310	Schutt	16th Oct. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd Nov. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st September, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.
SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 35,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch
161, Hornby Road.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukei
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG.
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs	1,00,00,000	
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,,	50,00,000	
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	5,00,000	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 20 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 220.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses the only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear the watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

ORDERS FOR

CAKES ETC.,

NOW REGISTERED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	12	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ...	,, ..	6	6
Do. do. 2 ,, ...	,, ..	2	8
Do. do. 1 ,, ...	,, ..	1	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

SEALED OFFERS, PER REGISTERED POST, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine in his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard upto 3 P.M. of the 10th September, 1913, for the PURCHASE of six, 34 feet, wooden, sea service Cutters, in first class condition. Four of the Cutters are complete with two awning stanchions, yoke, sails, awnings, covers for sails, covers for awnings, covers for boats, yards, and masts. Two of the Cutters are complete with two awning stanchions and a yoke only.

2. Offers may be made for all or any number of the Cutters, but in the latter case the gear (as in para. 1) with the Cutter for which the offer is made should be mentioned, thus:—

Cutter complete with two awning stanchions, yoke, sails awnings, etc.

Cutter complete with two awning stanchions and a yoke only.

3. The Cutters will be open to inspection, on application to the Marine Storekeeper, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., except Saturdays and holidays.

4. Cash in full must be paid before delivery will be allowed. Delivery to be effected within seven days from acceptance of offer.

5. Cover to be superscribed "Offer for purchase of Cutters."

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale:—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
			Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16'×16'	470 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14'×14'	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12'×12'	405 0 0 to 480 0
3	Hill Tents with both side Sairans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14'×14'	450 0 0 to 466 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12'×12'	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	12'+12'	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10'×10'	193 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to —

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 3rd and 4th proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1913.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To Receive the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1913.

2.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th August to the 2nd September both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR,

at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 P. M.
Great Detective Story,
"THE MAZE OF MYSTERY."
A film in Three Parts of sustained interest—a clever story, superbly mounted and acted.

WIFFLES' PIGTAIL
and what a Pigtail!

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
More interesting than ever.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RE-OPENING,
SATURDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.
TWO PERFORMANCES, 6-45 & 10 P. M.
Programme: CINEMA.
NOTE:—At the Special desire of the elite of Bombay for its earliest possible RE-OPENING, this favourite place of amusement is re-opened during the course of the preparations of the contemplated additions.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

The renowned Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES, BAZAARS, etc.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.

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The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!
A THRILLING AND REALISTIC WAR DRAMA.

THE MASSACRE

A Reproduction of Actual Events during the American Government's War with the Indians of the North West.

MOST REALISTIC FIGHTING SCENES.

RIVAL TO SATAN.
A BEAUTIFUL PATHECOLOR PRODUCTION.

POLIDOR THINKS HIMSELF INVISIBLE | MYSTERIOUS BARRELS.

2 RARE BITS OF FUN.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-30, and 10
SATURDAY and SUNDAY—11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY—5-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission

Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.

WANTED in Southern India First class SALESMAN and SHOW CASE DRESSER in a Motor Car, Motorcycle and Cycle Show-rooms. Steady employment and good pay offered. Expenses paid to destination. Apply, H. A. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED first class Native MOTOR and MOTORCYCLE FITTERS and REPAIRERS. Only men thoroughly well versed in Motorcycle work need apply, no others required. Good pay and good prospects to the right men. Expenses paid to Madras to selected applicants. Apply H. A. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Palitana State, Kathiawar.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 1578 bags rice and grain sweeping.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913, at 3 p.m. S.T. at the Prince's Dock on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Ex. s. s. "African Monarch."

323 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in B Shed.

Ex. s. s. "Glenchunny."

680 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in C Shed.

Ex. s. s. "St. George."

309 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in C and G Shed.

Ex. s. s. "Portloe."

266 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in F Shed.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Kalbadevi Road.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormusjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house and stable standing thereon situate on the east side of Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 525.86 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 567, New No. 2664, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey No 1683, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1363 and 427, and Street Nos. 158, 165, 169 and 160, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the house of Bapu Saju Naikin, and on or towards the North by the new Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormusjee Nesserwanjee Vakil and Valli Mohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable landed property under the exercise of power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house standing thereon situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 1343, Old Survey No. 335, and New Survey No. 338, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710, and Street Nos. 86 (1), and (2), and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, on or towards the West by part formerly of Vasudeo Vithoba, and now of Gopaldas Zaoba, on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganesji and of Saraswatibai, widow of Vasantrao Prabbu, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Baizabai, widow of Harji Ramaji and now of Talaksay Dhanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN:—1913 Model Overland 4 Cylinder, 30 Horse Power, TORPEDO BODY TOURING CAR, Capable of seating comfortably five persons, painted French Grey, picked out with fine green lines completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps. Speedometer, Wind Screen, New Tyres, Tools, etc., in perfect running order and condition. Rs. 3,500. Trial given on application to A. A. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MILD STEEL TUG.—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Numbers Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES, TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.
Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
PORT, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	,, 11
Quarterly	,, 6
Monthly	,, 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Delta, 4,780 tons Captain E. P. Martin R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Austrian Lloyds' S. N. Co's. steamer Marienbad, 4,775 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Indo-Maru, 3,972 tons, Captain K. Koneiya, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe brought a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello 2,770 tons, Captain W. Gill. which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull brought a general cargo.

The steamer Stephanatez, 2,584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, which arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, brought a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain H. Carey, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Negapatam, brought a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's. steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain M. de Nardo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 30th August, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam . R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton . R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 1

Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...W and A G Co
Bourne.....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Barjora.....1408 Commack..... M M and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Inverkip.....2896 Glasson..... T and Co
Inoe Maru ...3972 Momeiya .....Kobe.....
O S Kaisha
Liebenfels..... 2830 Kohleras ... and A G Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah ....
T M and Co
Kola .....570 Minnett ..... M M and Co
Kanzler.....1861 Schepp...A Strandes & Co
Manin .....1679 Zennaro...T M and Co
Montebello ...2770 Gill .....J Finlay and Co
Muttra.....2985 Corey..... M M and Co
Nurani.....2570 Atkin ..... T M and Co
Palamcotta .....2207 Elton .....M M and Co
Persia .....2779 Nardo..... A L S N Co
Saaed..... 157 Bonefield.....Port Said.....
Arab Strs Ld
angola..... 3348 Scott ..... M M and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Hoseineo... 944 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kirklee ..	...2275	Corrie	J F and Co		
B City of Glasgow	4125	Wilson...	Kobi	7-9...	K Nixon and Co
C&R Chindwara...	3407	Brook ...	Calcutta...	1-9	M M and Co
D&E Banca...	2794	Garwood...	Port Said	2-9	P and O Co
F Strathearn.....	2315	Braddon	K N & Co		
H Brin Koutn.....	2440	Proctor ...	Dunkirk...	3-9...	K N & Co
K Penang Maru...	3274	Murazzuri	N Y Kaisha		
M Orient ...	...4160	Tocque...	China...		P & O Co
N Umvalof...	1855	Mille...	W and A G and Co		
O Redbridge ...	...2444	Vasey	Genoa...	4-9	W and A G and Co
P Uhenfels...	2568	Olbrons ...	H & A G and Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula..	3424	Oliver...	Java...	1-9	M M and Co
2 Massilia	3230	Thomson...	Liverpool...	7-9	W and A G and Co
3 Port Said.....	2885	Batto ..	Genoa...	31-8	M Italiana
4 Bassano...	2762	Boxhall...	Karachi...	1-9...	J Finlay & Co
5 Maria Valerie...	2348	Galovich	A L S N Co		
6 Chanda...	3900	Cunningham...	Antwerp...	3-9	M M & Co
7 Rysbergen.....	.....	Burgen...	M M & Co		
9 Iran.....	4066	Peabody ...	Dunkirk	2-9	K N and Co
10 K11 Delta .	4780	Martin...	Shanghai...	21-9...	P and O S N Co
12 13 Arabia	4498	Palmer...	London		P and O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Penny	M M and Co		
15 Constafels...	3383	Backen ...	W & A G & Co		
16 Capri	4200	Partunato ...	Genoa ..	8-9	M Italiana

H W P D

Saraccini.....	443	Ebran	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Burma.....	764	Burbridge ...	M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
31	Montebello ...	Gill	Hull, Aug 2
	Indo-Maru ...	Koneija	Kobe, July 18
	Stephanotes..	Goodridge.	Calcutta, A 19
Sept	Muttra.....	Carey	Negatam, A 20
1	Delta	Martin	Shanghai, A 12
	Persia	Nardo	Trieste, Aug 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Marienbad ...	Bednarz ...	Trieste etc

The steamer Bassano, Captain Boxhall, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Hull etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf
" Indo-Maru, for Kobe &c
" Muttra, for Persian Gulf &c
" Liebenfels, for Hamburg &c
" Utenfels, for Hamburg etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de La Ciotat, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th ultimo and she is expected here on Thursday the 4th instant, at 2 p.m.

The P & O Co's steamer Arcadia, left Hong Kong, at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 30th ultimo.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 9 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas ; 5 bales wool, J Manekchand ; 32 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 81 bales wool, M Devji; 49 bales country gunney, 2 cutting goat hair, J Kanji ; 25 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 24 bales wool, Bombay Company ; 59 bales cotton waste 16 bales old gunney cutting 41 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co ; 40 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 69 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—31 cwts staves of empty hogsheads in shooks 16 cwts ends of empty hogsheads 12 cwts iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—15 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 14 bales cow hides, V Esmail and Co ; 3 bales woollen carpets, H Bakerbhoy and Co ; 200 cwts cuttle fish, P Mekerally and Co ; 54 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 85 cwts sandalwood billets 14 cwts sandalwood roots, S Nowrojee and Co ; 4 cases cotton curtains, 1,200 lbs brassware, L B Bhootwala ; 246 bales sheep and goat skins, 19 bales cow hides, R M Kooka ; 52 bales cow hides, 78 bales sheep and goat skins W and A Graham and Co ; 6 bales sheep and goat skins 128 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

Brinkburn s—3,720 cwts cottonseed, 1,361 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brinkburn s—4,002 cwts rapeseed 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Iran s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 726 cwts crushed bones, J Livingstone and Co.

FOR HULL.

Strathearn s—91 cwts disinf. camphor powder, 17 cwts ready mixed paint, S Material and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 469 cwts tin scraps, I B Petroleum and Co ; 51 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—85 bales cotton, Soloman Bros; 39 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Uhenfels s—330 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 15 cwts iron barrels, King King and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—8 cases dry animal guts, 11 casks salted animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

DAILY IMPORT—SEPT. 1.

Steamer—Liebenfels from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham and Co—566 bags, 94 cases tiles, 56 barrel cement, 360 bales sulphate cellulosa, 450 bags epsum salt, 165 cases, 56 barrel magnesium of chloride, 10 kegs, 100 drums sulphide of sodium, 100 drums, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 2 cases hydrochloric acid, 17, kegs tartaric acid, 63 casks bichroniate of potash, 3 casks bichroniate of soda, 33 casks alum of potash, 20 kegs alum, 1,025 bags farina, 5 kegs sugar of lead, 2 serons, 5 bales roof, 125 cases aloes, 12 cases, 217 casks, 85 kegs alizarine, 21 kegs, 1 cask, 457 cases aneline, 3 casks aneline salt, 26 casks, 369 cases hollow glass, 3 cases glass beds, 108 cases, 146 mats, 42 crate glass bottles, 26 cases glass bangles, 37 cases glass plates, 618 cases window glass, 20 cases rice starch, 50 bbls rosin, 300 cases lampware, 200 cases locks, 11 cases clocks and watches, 1 case ivory, 7 cases wax beads, 65 cases marble, 1 case pearl, 9 cases imitation pearls, 15 cases cherry brandy, 315 cases brandy, 30 cases whisky, 120 cases rum, 432 cases, 40 drums beer, 60 cases port wine, 487 cases spirits, 12 cases perfumed spirits, 28 cases copper wire, 50 bundles copper squares, 300 bundles sheets, 300 bundles yellow metal sheets, 28 bundles yellow sheathings, 175 bundles yellow squares, 32 bags, 406 cases nails, 150 barrels mineral oil, 200 barrels, 562 casks lubricating oil, 4 casks, 30 kegs turkey red oil, 1,368 plates spelter, 80 cases ultra marine colours, 10 cases, 10 kegs, 25 casks, 20 drums earth colours, 223 drums, 572 cases, 141 kegs, 202 packages, 46 casks, 9 cans colours, 28 cases varnish, 52 cases polish, 15 cases oil cloth, 100 cases, 982 bales, 11 bundles, 40 reels, 25 packages paper, 4,206 bundles, 62 cases paste-boards and strawboards, 36 bales cotton waste covers, 200 bags carraway seeds, 8 cases soap, 4 cases cigars, 64 cases chocolate, 22 cases chocolate, 16 cases biscuits, 11 cases sterilized cream, 87 cases sterilized milk.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.

The horse attached to hack victoria No. 1242, while being driven along Cumballa Hill on Sunday afternoon, took fright. The driver got down to ease the horse when a motor-car passed along and this started it at a gallop. It knocked down its driver and dashed along Hughes Road towards Sandhurst Bridge. A few paces after Sandhurst Bridge the horse was caught by Mr. J. B. Dubash. The people in the victoria, however, escaped injury

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September		h. m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	2		0 15 a	29	10
Wed	3	m	0 39	29	4
			0 53 a	29	7
Thur.....	4	m	1 25	29	3
			1 31 a	28	10
Fri	5	m	2 12	28	7
			2 10 a	27	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September		h. m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	2	m	5 42	14	11
			6 18 a	14	11
Wed.....	3	m	6 20	15	6
			6 58 a	14	7
Thurs ...	4	m	7 1?	16	4
			7 39 a	14	8
Fri	5	m	7 55	17	7
			8 21 a	15	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
1 (Monday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 54m.
2 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 53m.
3 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 5 m.
4 (Thursday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h 51m.
5 (Friday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 51m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 37·7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 1 h. 15·9m p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0·0 a. p.m.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

MODERATE RAINFALL IN THE PENINSULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Spt. 1.

The depression in the peninsula has moved slowly in a north-westerly direction and its centre is now near Seoni. The rainfall, associated with it, has only been moderate in amount. Another depression has appeared over Burma and will probably move into the Bay and cross to India proper in the course of the next few days.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, east of the Central Provinces and Malabar ; fairly general in Upper Burma, Assam, the United Provinces and North Punjab ; and local in Kashmir, east Rajputana and Hyderabad. A few falls also have occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Konkan and Mysore.

Victoria Point and Mergui, reports 3 inches; Tavoy and Moulmein five; Rangoon and Diamond Island, one and a half ; Bassein, Minbu and Yamethin, two ; Berhampore and Darjeeling, one ; Balasore, one and a half ; Roorkee and Mukteswar, one, Sialkot, three; Rawalpindi, one and a half ; Jaipur, three-quarters ; Akola, Seoni, Nagpur and Raipur, one ; Pachmarhi, four; Jagdalpur, three ; Mangalore one and Mercara, two.

Forecast :—An increase of rainfall in Central India, Gujarat and Rajputana.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer 'Delta,' Captain E. P. Martin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo, reports having experienced from Colombo to Cape Comorin, moderate South-west monsoon, thence to Bombay light N. W. wind, moderate N. W. Swell and fine weather with passing showers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer 'Dumra,' Captain A.D. Burbridge, which arrived here on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, met with heavy South Westerly Swell.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain M. de Nardo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste encountered near Socotra strong South-west monsoon and then very light monsoon.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.
September 1.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corody. to date.	Corpig Total.	
			1917.	1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	61·72	45·31	46·31

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 1st September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 14	74 67

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday 23rd Aug., 1913 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandra	71 5	Broach	36 75
Panjab	56 67	Malsar	45 87
Valsarai	69 83	Dabhoi	40 97
Palghar	65 72	Baroda	54 62
Gholvad	54 20	Mehmadabad...	31 67
Daman	82 16	Ahmedabad ...	24 87
Balsar	74 13	Viramgam ...	19 14
Navsari	47 81	Patri	24 95
Bardoli	42 33	Sevalia	39 42
Nandarbar	18 81	Godhra	40 84
Nasdava	15 91	Nimkhera	43 85
Surat	31 55	Dohad	34 70
Kim	40 27	Amargam ...	43 55
Kosamba	42 47	Gotlam	31 47
Jahjarde	36 97	Nagda	17 8

KOTAH DIVISION.

Alot	17 7	Gangapur ...	9 38
Pangnahar	10 74	Hindaun ...	13 74
Kotah	11 26	Bayana	9 9
Indargarh	8 50	Bharatpur ...	9 20

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire (31st) —	92·8	78·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	93 3	82 8	...	0.00
Muskat (31st) ...	95 8	84·1	...	0 00
Multan ..	94·8	80·5	...	10 28
Rawalpindi ..	91·9	63·6	1·52	22·77
Lahore ..	95 4	77 2	0·15	17·27
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala ..	91 0	74·9	...	28 17
Kolabad ..	87·5	78·3	...	12·80
Delhi ..	93·6	81·0	...	6·99
Agra ..	87·8	80 1	0·23	10·37
Mainpuri ..	89·6	78·5	0 10	8 78
Jhansi ..	90·0	78·5	0 01	15·84
Cawnpore ..	91·6	78·0	0·24	19 66
Allahabad ..	97·1	79·3	...	2·91
Jacobabad ..	85·0	76 5	...	12·01
Karachi ..	89 1	77·2	...	9 44
Ajmer ..	98 2	76 1	0·70	12·12
Jaipur ..	90·6	73·6	0·31	14·47
Kotah ..	95 5	73 0	...	32 63
Bhuj ..	81·3	77·2	0·02	15·76
Dwarka ..	83·6	75 8	0· 3	24·39
Veraval ..	83 1	76·8	0·02	26·31
Rajkot ..	88·0	73·8	0·09	32 04
Bhavnagar Para.	89 4	75·6	0·08	33·72
Surat ..	90·6	75 2	...	23 23
Ahmedabad ..	84·3	73·9	0·16	33·23
Deesa ..	84·0	72 5	...	21·84
Neemuch ..	81·8	71·3	...	35·18
Indore ..	86·3	70·8	0 74	3? 22
Saugor ..	84·3	73·6	0·05	21 60
Hoshangabad ..	...	...	...	...
Khandwa ..	84 2	73·6	0·04	31·58
Akola ..	85 2	71 5	0·16	22·09
Amraoti ..	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ..	86 1	74·3	1·14	47 02
Chanda ..	86·0	73·0	7·07	47·94
Raipur ..	84 7	73·6	0 93	33 26
BOMBAY ..	86·4	78·8	...	62 86
Ratnagiri ..	86·3	75·4	0·18	64·14
Mormugao ..	84·0	76·2	0·06	78 27
Karwar ..	82 7	75 5	...	80 85
Malegaon ..	88·0	72·1	...	11 43
Ahmednagar ..	88·1	66·0	...	17 99
Poona ..	84·5	69 3	...	21·70
Sholapur ..	93 8	7?·6	...	10 69
Bijapur ..	92 2	69·3	...	8·95
Belgaum ..	79·3	65·5	...	31 01
Aurangabad ..	86·4	70·0	...	16·63
Nizamabad (Indur)	73·9	69 7	0·49	34·42
Hyderabad ..	85·3	74·7	...	12·98
Mangalore ..	83·8	73·3	1 20	77 77
Calicut ..	83 8	76·1	0·24	65 01
Cochin ..	85·7	74 7	0·23	64 07
Colombo ..	86·0	77·6	0 02	12 6?
Masulipatam ..	95·3	82·2	...	7·31
Bellary ..	94·4	73 3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ..	96·6	78·5	...	5 42
Madras ..	101·0	81 5	...	3·96
Bangalore ..	84 3	65·3	...	9·61
Coimbatore ..	91·4	71·3	...	2·3
Trichinopoly ..	99·1	78·3	...	1·98
Negapatam ..	91·7	77·7	...	6·74

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·0 (76·49) ; G T H=0·02 (72·69) ; St G H=0·04 (73·35) ; C P=0·20 (62·86).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In Cts.
76	68	0·51	1?3 80

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st SEPT.

Amritsar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants slightly demaged by too much rain. Arrivals delayed. Foodgrains doing well. Rains most beneficial to rabi. Land operations greatly facilitated.

Hansi.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton arrivals expected early.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Crop prospects generally good. Food grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy but no rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Agra.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Showery. Cotton plants healthy in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Rain urgently needed for all crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, and continue favourable.

Broach.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Showery Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Unusually cool.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st September, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab : Rawalpindi has had 1·52" and Lahore 0·15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen ; Mainpuri has had 0·26", Jhansi 0·10" and Allahabad 0·21." Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temerature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana ; Jaipure has had 0·70" and Kotah 0·31". Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat ; Deesa has had 0·16" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Jubbulpore has had 0·74," Hoshangabad 0·55," Khandwa 0·64, Akola 3.96," Amraoti 1·27," Nagpur 1·14, Chanda 7 07" and Raipur 0·90." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·18" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad ; Nizamabad has had 0·49". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is 12° F. in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has moved in a nearly westerly direction and its centre lies today in the neighbourhood of Chanda. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces but Chanda is the only station reporting heavy rain. Outside of the Central Provinces, nearly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab and Malabar, fairly general rain in the United Provinces and east Rajputana, and local rain in north Hyderabad, Gujarat and the north Konkan. The depression may move in a nearly north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula ; fairly general rain in the United Provinces ; local rain in east Rajputana, Central India and north Hyderabad ; some showers in the Bombay Deccan and possibly Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 1st September, 1913, was 29·926 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GOMES.—Sept. 1, at his residence, 4, Ripon Road, Amelia, wife of Bernard Gomes, Inspecting Telegraph Master, Bombay Division, Funeral cortege will leave residence at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

IVER—On August 27th, at Forest Dell, Murree, Helen Roslys, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. B. Iver, Indian Police, aged 7 days.

BIRTH.

HORE-RUTHVEN.—On August 30th, at Quetta, the wife of Capt. Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match at Poona : Presidency vs. Parsis, Poona.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Great men are for times of great adversity.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the outward mails of the 22nd inst., left Aden, at noon, on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of C. I. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, this evening, commencing at 6-30 p.m. :—

Overture.....The British Knight ..Herman
March .. Distant Greeting ...Doring
Potpourri of 74 well Known Melodies ....Finck
Valse ..... Krolls Ball Klange ...Lumbye
Gavotte .....Wedding Bells.....Rimmer
Intermezzo...Salome .....Lorraine
Two Step ...Rainbow .....Wenrich

SALLE FRANCAIS.—On Wednesday next Professor P. L. Chartier will conclude his series of lectures entitled "L'Art du Dessin."

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Palamcottah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. on Thursday, September 4. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THEFT OF CASH AND VALUABLES.

Manekial Chhaganlal, a mehta in the employ of Mr. Charandas C. Murarji having his business at Kalbadevi, reports that a cupboard in his master's house on the second floor of a building in Kalbadevi has been tampered with and 40 sovereigns, two gold watches, a gold chain and some cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,150 have been carried away. The cupboard is suspected to have been opened by a duplicate key.

MERCHANT'S DEATH.

FATAL SEQUEL TO AN ALTERCATION.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Pachan Khima (50), a grain merchant, of Tank Bunder. It appeared that one Krishna Bapu, owed the deceased some Rs. 40. On Sunday evening they met at the latter's shop and an altercation arose on the question of the payment of the debt. Pachan is said to have abused Krishna, and the latter, thereupon, struck Khima two or three blows on the chest and on his right side. Pachan died on his way to the hospital. The medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the spleen.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to rupture of the spleen, "caused by a blow with a fist," given by Kishrna Bapu.

HUZRIA-STREET MOSQUE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremeny of the Huzria-street mosque took place on Saturday night. The new building and the mosque, as well as the whole street, was illuminated for the occasion. There was a large gathering, the following being amongst the present :—Mr. Abdul Kadir Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed; Syed Gulam Mahamed Rafai; Mr. Mahomed Kassam Lakhtani; Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L. M. & S.; Mr. H. Dawood H. Ellias; Mr. Oomar Cassum; Mr. Mahomed Essack Nurani; Dr. Abdul Razzak; Syed Sultan Ali; Mr. Mahomed Roshan; Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed; Moulvi Ali Mahomed; Mr. Habibur Rahman Khan; Mr. Abdur Rahman Haji Suleman Wahed; Khan Saheb Syed Mani-u-din; Mr. Slaikh Ahmed Isa Khalifa; Mr. Mahoboob Khan; Mr. Cassim Khan Baba Khan; Mr. Aftab Khan; Mr. Yasin Master; Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai; Syed Ebrahim Kadri.

Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai, who presided, said he was placed in charge of the mosque as managing trustee. He found it in a very dilapidated condition and without any income whatever, but under the encouragement of the late Mr. Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed, he had the mosque overhauled and its frontage reconstructed, with the result that it was henceforth in a position to earn an income of about Rs. 125 per month. At the same time the mosque had incurred a debt liability of about Rs. 25,000. He had received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Abdul Kadir, Rs. 250 from Mr. Casamkhan Bawakhan, and Rs. 40 from Mr. Fatekhan Sarai. If the philanthrophic Mahomedans of Bombay were to come forward to the help of the mosque to an extent of Rs. 20,000, it would be freed from all liability and an income of Rs. 125 per mensem would be secured for the mosque free from all incumbrance.

The President, in declaring the new building open, paid a tribute to the energy and sacrifices of

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [Sept. 1st 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 29th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway... ..	39	46,224
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	44	52,143

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 7th Aug.	4 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 35 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d on damand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months Sight Credits. There has been some enquiry at the above rates for Bank remittance, but Private bills are not offerin.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do. France Ready	171 to 171 1-4
Do. do. Marks „	139 to 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sig	...146 3-4
Shanghai „	199 3-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for cash and the settlement, and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business passing. Rates close as under.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95 14 0
1st Settlement	... „	95 14 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was unchanged for ready at 27 1-2 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 27 5-8. The New York market was closed. In the local market the rate for the first settlement opened at 69½ ex duty and has kept steady during the day closing as under.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	21	1 6
Australian Gold	...	„	24	1 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	„	15	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	„	61	11 0
1st Settlement	...	„	69	8 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	69	10 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	„	79	1 0
1st Settlement	...	„	78	14 0
2nd Settlement	...		79	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING AND CO.:—"Declined owing to bulls realizing to secure profits. Rain reported in some sections. Chances are in favour of a temporary decline."

WILD AND CO.:—"Average guess of 71 members of the New York Cotton Exchange gives condition at 69·9 per cent." Liverpool:—"Market easier on long liquidation. Very little hedge selling. Some scattered showers in Texas and Oklahoma." Our Liverpool friends wire: "While we think advance has been too rapid, and a probability of a material decline if good rains take place causing heavy long liquidation, we think it advisable to await Bureau Report before re-entering the market."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"We telegraphed to our friends—what is the actual extent of damage." We received a reply by wire—"Texas 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales. Advance probably discounts this. Short interest is decreasing."

The American markets were closed on Saturday, and in Liverpool prices gave way about 5 points owing to long liquidation before the Bureau Report. As the American markets are also closed to-day, we are likely to see fluctuations in Liverpool on further squaring up before the Bureau, and possibly on weather reports over the week-end. At present the market seems to have discounted a condition of 70 per cent. and is likely to be affected temporarily according as the Bureau condition may be higher or lower than this figure. Daily weather conditions as the month of September progresses will also have their effect on prices. The local market opened quiet and easier, the rate for good Broach March being Rs. 293 1-2, and for fully good Bengal January Rs. 238 1-2. Just before the opening at Colaba the rate for Broach had steadied up to Rs. 295, but there was not much business doing. At Colaba the market was quiet but steady and the rate for good Broach closed at Rs. 295 1-2. For ready cotton mills were the best buyers, the demand by shippers being small. Prices were steady.

A storm which formed in the Bay of Bengal crossed the coast yesterday, and was this morning central at Chanda, where 7 inches of rain fell upto 8 a. m. to-day. The depression is moving in a nearly westerly direction and may possibly give moderately heavy rain in the Central Provinces and Berars to-day.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	257-8	Sept.
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	267	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	Unquoted	
Good H. G. Westerns ...	do	
Good M. G. Miraj ...	296	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	295 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	294	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	293-4	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	290	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	287	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola ...	282	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	284	„
„ „ Khandesh ...	267	„
F. G. „ Khandesh ...	256	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	253	„
F. G. Bengal ...	249 1-2	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2	0 B.T.
September	„	8 11	6 B.T.
May 1914	„	9 13	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 9	9 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8 12	0 B.T.

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote.—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs.	56 8	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs.	48 0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 13	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36 8	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	47 8	0 Jan.-Feb.

LINSEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	0	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	1	0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5	8	0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5	10	0 B.T.

SHARES.

The Share Market is closed to-day owing to a Jain Holiday.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,933	bales.
Wheat	21,034	cwts.
Linseed	10,989	„
Rapeseed	538	„
Gingelly seed	443	„
Poppyseed	512	„
Groundnuts... ...	81	„
Castorseed	3,790	„
Rice	4,637	„
Myrabolams... ...	272	„
Cottonseed	9,818	„
Mowrasseed	1,594	„
Gram	1,358	„
Jowar	3,656	„
Maize	nil	„
Barley	277	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market ...	Quiet

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	6·51	6·54
Oct.-Nov....	6·47	6·50
Nov.-Dec....	6·43	6·46
Dec.-Jan....	6·43	6·46
Jan.-Feb....	6·43	6·46
Feb.-Mar....	6·46	6·49
Mar.-Apl	6·46	6·50
April-May...	6·46	6·50
May.-June...		6·50

Prices taken at 11 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23rd August 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 30th Aug. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Aug. 23 Rs.	Aug. 30. Rs.
Capital ...	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund ...	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	12937552	15411337
Public Deposits at Branches...	102143425	101885395
Post Bills ...	7924	8402
Sundries ...	2262990	2305381
	138301891	140211516
Assets.		
Govt. Securities ...	19708137	20694403
Other authorised Securities ...	699608	634702
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	13878160	12741190
Loans do. do....	38600502	38376188
Bills discounted and purchased ...	22637535	22172863
Dead Stock...	264685	264696
Stamps...	4606	4508
Bullion...	356309	490443
Balances with other Banks ...	931873	1004536
Sundries ...	99467	123729
Cash...	40812109	44304285
Rupees...	138001891	140211516

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th Aug. 1913, as compared with the statement of 19th August 1913 :—

Liabilities.	August 19. Rs. a. p.	August 26. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c. ...	27224871 4 5	27159339 4 4
Other Deposits, &c ...	176964580 9 7	172226311 7 2
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1457744 5 9	1449502 2 0
Sundries ...	1512524 4	1612873 2 0
	245959720 7 2	241348026 0 6
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities ...	32438225 0 0	28655368 0 0
Other authorised Investments ..	7618878 0 0	7609578 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities ...	37726779 5 4	37346692 5 9
Accounts of Credit on do	41148456 1 4	42814915 7 2
Bills discounted, &c ...	42154410 10 8	43924808 12 2
Balances with other Banks.	2439811 5 2	3219417 2 1
Bullion ...	...	...
Dead Stock ..	2462545 3 0	2463540 5 10
Stamps ...	11756 3 7	11626 9 8
Sundries ...	338217 3 1	358380 13 10
	166359079 1 3	166404319 8 1
Cash, &c.. at Head Office	79600641 5 1	74941706 8 5
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	245959720 7 2	241348026 0 6

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office ...	7,21,957	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	6,56,425	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	46,38,269	Decrease.
P. & Bills...	8,242	Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	37,92,165	Decrease.
Loans ...	2,80,087	Do
Accounts of Credit ...	16,66,459	Increase.
Mercantile Bills ...	17,70,398	Do
Cash at Head Office ...	38,05,583	Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...	8,51,352	Do

Percentage 37·00

MANCHEETER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. write from Manchester on Thursday, Aug. 14 :—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton ...	702,150	724,300
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	501,930	607,370
American def'd Spinners for the week..	177,000	100,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	9,803,000	11,811,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton ...	2,368,000	2,268,000
Visible Supply. American cotton ...	1,163,000	1,420,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton...	171,000	124,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat) ...	152,000	134,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green)...	726,000	495,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton ...	156,000	95,000

It will be noticed that American "into sight" figures are omitted and this is because the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, whose returns we always quote, have given no figures since the end of July, but will give the total for August, when it gives the total crop movement at the end of the season.

The prices for Mid. American current month during the week have been:—August 8th, 6·18, 9th 6·19, 11th 6·15½ 12th 6·20½, 13th 6·15 1-2, and to-day at noon 6·15½. Spot Mid American being quoted August 8th 6·43, 9th 6·46, 11th 6·41, 12th 6·41, 13th 6·42 and to-day 6·41.

The reports from the States on the growing crop are rather mixed, some parts having favourable weather, but the news from the larger States of Texas, Oklahama and portion of Arkansas is not at all favourable and the crop must still be seriously deteriorating in these parts owing to the continued drought.

Holidays of one kind and another have added to the general quietness here and it is estimated that the holidays this week affect fully one-sixth of the whole of the looms of Lancashire. There is, however, quite a healthy tone about our market and more business has been done than during the past few weeks. Prices seem to be more settled and many buyers have come into the market and given force to their opinion that the present basis is a fairly safe one. The business done has, of course, been on the lower level and together with the ease in the price of the raw material there has also been some weakening on the part of both spinners and manufacturers.

There have been a many enquiries from India, especially from Bombay and Calcutta, and on the whole the difference between the offered figures and the price required here has not been so great as has been the case during the past few months. China is, of course, at a standstill and the auctions at Shanghai have not yet been resumed. South America, the Near East Africa and the smaller outlets still remain practically inactive.

As mentioned in our last report a settlement has been arrived at in the dispute between the Bombay chamber of Commerce and the Native Piece Goods Association, and we consider the arrangement quite a fair one in fact it is what we suggested to some of our clients at the outset of the dispute which is that Native merchants should be recognised as Umpires, but that they should be approved and appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and not by their own Association. We understand that there will be a panel of Umpires consisting of an equal number of Bombay and of European merchants and that from these the Umpires will be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The strike of the Calico Printers, Engravers has been settled this week, but there can be no doubt that the shipment of prints for which new designs have had to be engraved will be affected considerably.

The Board of Trade returns issued last week-end show big increases almost all round and especially in piece goods, China and India both being particularly prominent. The total value of piece goods, exported during July for the past 3 years, are 1911 £6,542,098; 1912, £8,359,708 and 1913, £9,084, 211. Cotton Yarns, however, show a slight falling off as compared with last year, the actual figures being 1911, £1,064,175; 1912, £1,365,716 and this year £1196,326.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Polishwala and Kotewall's circular, dated Hongkong, Aug. 15, says :—The market has continued in the same stagnant state as reported in our last. Some importers, however, made few unimportant sales at a decline of dollars 3 per bale.

Holders are rather eager to sell freely due to the heavy stocks on hand and to the lower offers coming from Bombay, but buyers are not inclined to operate until the political atmosphere clears up.

The rebellion in Canton is now almost at an end, and we look forward to a speedy revival once the country settles down to business again. Deliveries have been poor, but we look to an improvement in the near future.

Total sales 1,800 balas.

Unsold stocks 33,000 balas.

Sold but un-delivered in the godown and to arrive 49,000 balas.

Arrivals—The mail steamer Arcadia, and extra steamers Vorwaerts, Shinyo and Bombay Maru from Bombay, and steamer Kutsang from Calcutta have brought in 14,321 bales for Hongkong and 8,038 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports, &c., nil.

Local Mill—No sales.

Shanghai—Business in Shanghai has been very meagre, a very small business has been done in the interval at a decline of the tls 3 to 4 per bale.

Japanese Yarn,—350 bales yellow choss No. 20 are sold at dollars 145 1-2 to 144 1-2, prices declined dollars 3 than last quotation.

Raw Cotton—No sales Bengal or Chinese. Stock 500 bales Bengal and 250 (small) bales Chinese. Quotation Bengal at dollars 26 to dollars 29, Chinese at dollars 29 to dollars 32 per pical.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAME.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ltd.	100	100	18 p.c.	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1662½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	16 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	18
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9 „	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10 „	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7 „	62
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	£6
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21¼
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	920
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	297½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2070
China ...	1000	1000	...	680
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1491
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	130
Carrimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	263
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	280	10	570
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	8	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	632½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	242½
God Mowar ...	500	500	20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy. Sassoon and Bullough ...	200	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1060
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	28	330
Khatow Mahomjee..	1000	1000	45	1290
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	295
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1440
Manekji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3400
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	90	80	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	235
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1060
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	162½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratta ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1372½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1580
Textile	500	500	20	1285
Vishan Cotton Co	500	500	Nil	470
do P.	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	624

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	156
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamanlua ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	8 p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Trans. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.,O.	£10	£10	Nil	187
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	173½
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	225
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	100
Empire of L. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co ...	100	100	10 p.c.	205 90
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p. c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co ...	200	50	20 p. c.	490
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Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	83
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HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 2.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D Manecklal Dharamsey and ors vs Kursondas Heerji a

21-13—525-12—Jehangir M and S Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Hanmanbux Ramcoover, Motichand and D.

22-13—819-12—Unwalla P and P Valibai widow vs Gokuldas Karsondas Madhowji, K and C.

25-13—1-13—Payne and Co, Andrew Yule and Co vs Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, Pestonji R K and Co.

27-13, 1-19—Bicknell M R and Co. Gulam Hussein Essaji vs Andrew Yule and Co. Payne and Co.

26-13, 66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd vs The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

12-13, 1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribowandas M Nathubai and others vs Mahomedally Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

42-12—Malvi Hurnandrai Fulchand vs Chhajjoo Ram and Son, Payne.

508-12—Captain The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dinkar Khanderao Shamrao

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

212-12—Matubhai, Chapsey Purbat vs The Advocate-General of Bombay Little.

For hearing on Exception to Acting Commissioner's Report.

468-08—Payne, Shanker Chimnaji vs Dhondiba Panduji, Smetham.

461-10—Jamsetji Ramlal Himatlal vs Gopal Najawdas Nadirsha.

Short Cause.

581-13—Dubash, K P Khareghat vs K G Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajnul Syed Naru Syed Hoosein Nalband vs Mariambai Jamsetji.

1230-12—Hiralal, Rajbalikanji vs Bai Sonabai, Jamsetji.

696-12—Little M R Dubash vs Bai Sonabai Jamsetji.

895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell.

355-11—Payne, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs M M Shirazi, Shroff.

150-12—Subnis K M Mohik vs G M Mohik Shamrao.

724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Maganlal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas Hiralal.

1324-12—Jamsetji Hiralal Gordhandas vs Jugmohundas Damodardas Madhowji.

142-09—Bhaishanker Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Bamonji Rustomji Mulla.

74-13—Dikshet Y V Nene vs Koshavrao, Bhanji and others Judah.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Damoderdas Rangildas and others Diksit and P; Mulji K. and Th.

748-12—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Dewkaram vs. Mulji Jetha and Co Pestonji R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and M. Radhakissondas Dewarkadas vs. Motilal Rupchand and others Diksit and P; Mulji K. and Th.

317-12—Patell and E. Bai Amtobai widow vs. Javerbai and others Payne and Co; Little and Co.

83-13—Mulla and M. Messrs Naranji Jethadhar and Co. vs Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghowaya N. and Co. Manilal Chotalal vs. Surajmal Leherchand and others. Surajmal and Co.

98-13—Khanderao L. and M Ranchordas Trikowandas vs. Motiram Jangadhar and another. Judah and S.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed vs. Dada Ibrahim and another. Nadirsha and D; Subnis and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ebrahim and another vs. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit, Khanderao Nana Morobe vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Daphtary.

189-12—Manaklal, Ronchordas Harjivan vs Abubacker Abdul Rahman, Little.

226-12—Unwala S D Dadysta vs Suleman Abul Mahed and Co Captain.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

References.

L A Ref. 1-13—E F Nicholson, In Re Government vs Rustamji Beramji Jeejibhoy, Craigie.

2-13—E F Nicholson, In Re Government vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Craigie.

Long Causes.

398-11—Jehangir Ramadas Gubraji vs Soondanji Arjoon Madhowji.

148-11—Bhaishanker Gomabai vs Khimji Goculdas Daphtary.

1214-12—Dubash and Co., Ganpat Govindrao vs Yemnabai widow and others Daph F and D D J Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M and S H K Eadivany vs Nawab Karmalia Jung and others Beck M R and Co Daph F and D.

917-12—Vachha and Co Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel vs Cursamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy and anothers Payne and Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N and Co Mahomed Rahimtoolla vs Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed and another Ard H D and Co.

512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow vs Abdulla Joosub and others.

1225-12—Edg G W and Co. Rundolph De Souza vs Augustino De Souza and others Sunderdas and Co Motichand Mulla and Mulla and D.

774-12—Little, H A K Vasi vs S A H Vasi Edgelow.

20-13—Ardeshir, Nanakram Devidat vs Parbhulal Harilal, Edgelow.

1332-12—Edgelow, Pragji Nanji vs Nirotum Gordhandas, Payne.

1333-12—Edgelow, Pragji Nanji vs Narotum Gordhandas, Payne.

776-12—Matubhai J and M Kesserbai vs Gopinath Jiwan Keni D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla and Mulla Adamji Ammarbhoy and others vs Abdeally Lukhmanji Payne and Co.

1352-12—Mulla and Mulla Premabai widow vs Sultan Amin Smetham B and Co.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE ST. LEGER.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following is the betting on the St. Leger:—

13 to 8 against Louvois.
5 to 1 against Bachelor's Wedding.
6 to 1 against Aghdoe.
10 to 1 against Harry of Hereford.
100 to 6 against Night Hawk, Young Pegasus and Birlingham.
20 to 1 against Curragh.—Reuter.

POONA RACE.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR WEDNESDAY'S MEETIMG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

The following are the horses left in for Wednesday :—

THE YERROWDA PLATE—Parkhill, 12st. 7 lbs ; Royal Scotland, 11st. 10lbs.; Bambino, 11st. 10lbs.; Picnic, 11st 5lbs.; Sholto Highwood, 11st 9lbs.; Duke of Lancaster, 9st. 12lbs.; North, 9st.; Mordialloe, 9st ; Topsail 8st.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance 1 mile —Lumination, Kerrit, Hilarity, Punt, Canberra, Valerius and Hoppner.

THE CRITERION. Distance 7 furlongs—Sugar Loaf, Monaleen II, Solution, Double Chin, Malmsey, Tartania, St. Gilgen and Lady Douglas.

THE POONA DERBY. Distance 1 1-2 miles—Nakib Rozelmulook, Black Malik, France, Sir Knight, Thank You, Purity, Sweden, Sunspot, Gold Fish II, Trustee, Young Hyderi, Beyrut and Lord Durham.

THE DEALER'S NEW PLATE. Distance 1 1-4 miles—Good Gold, Sparrow Hawk, German Silver, Dhaman, Iron Chest, Tulwar, Purity, Ajmer, Nizam-ul-Mulk.

The Moderate Plate. Distance 7 furlongs—Real, Master Bill, Baloz, Zaki Pasha, Ream, Peerage, Dhahemsee, Eado, Abdul Aziz, Red Fish, Polish, Mexico, Baldwin and Beynazeer.

BARRY CHALLENGED.

POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

Apparently there is a possibility of Ernest Barry, the world's champion sculler, having another race, despite his wish to retire. An American sportsman recently called at the "Sporting Life" office with authority to issue a challenge for the world's professional sculling championship to Barry on behalf of Frank Greer, the Boston sculler, who claims the American championship. Greer is anxious to meet the champion this year.

The matter was placed before Ernest Barry, and the champion said he would be prepared to give Greer a race on the Thames for the championship and £500 a side, towards the end of November. "I do not anticipate any trouble with regard to my stake money," said Barry, "as several well-known sportsmen have already generously promised to assist me. I cannot see my way clear to allow Greer more than £50 expenses."

Very little is known about Greer in this country. He met W. Haines some time ago, and, although the latter led in the first mile, Greer won the race. He endeavoured to get a race with Eddie Durnan, the Canadian, but negotiations were unsuccessful.

BOXING NOTES.

"GUNBOAT" SMITH DEFEATS JIM FLYNN.

"Gunboat" Smith defeated Jim Flynn in the fifth round of a ten-round bout at New York in mail week.

He floored Flynn four times in the fifth round, and the referee stopped the match to prevent a knock-out.

Smith's weight was 182lb., and Flynn's 188lb.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Describing the contest, the "Central News" says the fighting was fierce, and Flynn was leading up to the time of the knock-out.

The match aroused great interest, as Smith's reputation was depending upon the result, and the contest was watched by thousands of spectators, including Langford and Palzer, one of whom will soon be fighting the victor.

LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

Willie Ritchie has agreed to meet Freddie Welsh in a twenty-round contest at Vancouver on September 1 for the light-weight championship of the world.—

A SUCCESSFUL DEBUT.

R. Hayes (Northampton) recognised to be one of the best welter weight boxers in the Midland Counties, made a successful debut in London in mail week meeting Dudley Harris (America) in a ten-round contest at The Ring. Hayes won on points, after a very strenuous bout.

CYCLED ROUND THE WORLD.

The cyclist Paukratow has arrived at Harbin (Manchuria), having ridden round the world in 2 years 18 days, thus setting up a record of the Berlin International Sport Congress for the Brilliant Star prize.

JESSOP AT HIS BEST.

Jessop was in characteristic mood against Hants in mail week and hit up 54 runs out of 51 in twenty minutes in the first innings. It was a most remarkable display, even for Jessop As the score and the time he took to make it suggest, Jessop hardly missed a ball that was sent to him. Hitting with his customary force and brilliance, his runs consisted of two 6's, seven 4's, two 3's, two 2's, and four singles. He was once missed.

It is understood that John Gunn has accepted an offer to proceed to South Africa in the autumn to act as coach to the Durban Cricket Union.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

EASY LEAD BY THE PARSIS.

SPLENDID BATTING PERFORMANCES.

The Presidency had a mixed experience to-day. They began by losing the toss, and with it a good playing wicket. They had the good fortune of getting rid of Warden for a single with the score at 5; but, after that, until well on in the afternoon, things went badly. Catches were dropped, and, in the cases of two batsmen at least, Kanga and Mulla, the mistakes meant a serious increase to the Parsee score. No man ever had such luck as he. He ought to have been caught twice, and run out once, while he was all but bailed another time. Of course, he made runs mean while and it must be admitted that he played an exceedingly fine innings. Young Driver, too, knocked up 60, and on the whole his innings was the best of the day, though he was missed once Later, Mulla came along with a merry 50; but like Kanga, he was lucky when an adjournment was made for luncheon. It looked as if the Parsis would never be got out and with more than 200 on the board and not half the side out, missed catches had done their work. Poore, 2 ; Dobbie, 1 ; Haughton, 2 ; and Greig, 2 ; were the offenders. Half way through the afternoon, however, the Presidency brightened up, and actually got rid of five men for about 40 runs. Dobbie and Greig bowled with great effect, the former having the five figures of six wickets for 68 runs. He bowled 33 overs of which nine were maidens, and his performance cannot be regarded lightly. The last Parsi wicket fell at 5-40 p.m., and the team took 4 hours and 20 minutes to make 249 runs—not a first class performance on a good wicket.

The Presidency batted for ten minutes in the rain and in a wretched light. The tail end of the team was sent in first, and McCall lost his wicket before stumps were drawn. It is a question now whether rain will set in. If it does, we shall probably have some sensational cricket to-morrow.

THE GAME.

The Parsis won the toss and elected to bat. Colbeck played for the Presidency in the place of Captain Goldie.

The Presidency took the field precisely at noon, Kanga and Warden being the first Parsi batsmen. Dobbie bowled to the former from the Gymkhana end, the first over being a maiden. Haughton was the other bowler, five runs coming from his first over, a single by Warden and a boundary in byes. The second ball of Dobbie's second over absolutely beat Warden, and he was succeeded by Driver, who immediately opened his account with a single, Kanga playing out the rest of the over without scoring Four singles came from Haughton's next over, causing the first score to go on the board. Runs came very slowly, only three coming from the next three overs. Two runs came from Haughton's next over, and at 17 Twiss relieved him. Kanga got the new bowler away for two, when Wilson went on in place of Dobbie. Twenty went up early in Twiss' next over. At 25 Driver would has been caught (off Twiss), if Poore had made an attempt to reach the ball. Thirty went up shortly afterwards after a two by Kanga and four byes.

At 37 Haughton came back at the Council Hall end and Dobbie relieved Wilson at the other. The first over from each was a maiden, but in Haughton's second Kanga drove him finely to the screen signalling forty. Driver got Dobbie away to leg for three, and two balls later Haughton missed Kanga badly, the batsman then having made twenty. Kanga showed his appreciation of his let off by driving the next ball. He got from Haughton for four, 50 being signalled as the result.

AN HOUR'S RESULT.

After an hour's batting the Parsees had scored 52 runs. At the same score Haughton was again taken off, Twiss being brought back. Kanga cut the new bowler finely to the boundary, and in Twiss's next over Haughton again missed Kanga (31) who sent 60 to the telegraph in Dobbie's next over, and a four and a three by Kanga and a boundary in byes brought 70 up. Greig relieved Twiss at 78 and Kanga had another life. Haughton to make up for previous blunders returned a ball smartly from the country. Kanga was well out of his ground when the ball came to Greig, who failed to field it however. Kanga had then made 46. At 72 Wilson went on in place of Dobbie and Kanga cutting him to the boundary increased his score to 50. At 76 Driver returned a fairly hot one to Greig, who following the day's precedent failed to hold it, the fourth missed catch of the innings.

In Wilson's next over Kanga caused 90 to be hoisted with a nice one to the leg-boundary. Driver treated Greig similarly in his next over. Kanga had another narrow escape when he had made 55, Wilson just failing to reach a ball returned over his head. Twiss came back, relieving Greig at 97, and Dobbie also was brought back at that score. Kanga sent up the 100 in Twiss' next over. Poore put himself on in place of Twiss at 106 but only remained on for an over, giving place to Twiss again. Greig went on at the Gymkhana end vice Dobbie at 111, which was the score at the luncheon adjournment.

KANGA'S LUCKY INNINGS CLOSED

After the luncheon interval, Twiss opened from the Council Hall end, Driver getting the second ball away past the wicket-keeper to the boundary. Dobbie shared the bowling and in his second over put an end to Kanga's lucky innings. The Parsi captain had made 71, which included nine 4's.

Kapadia then joined Driver and at once began to hit, sending 140 to the board. Driver put up a couple of awkward strokes just out of the way of slip, but Kapadia was not so lucky, putting a sharp one into Wilson's hands and leaving at 143. Mulla followed, and then we had another blunder in the field which gave one of the batsmen a life. The batsmen had misunderstood each other and the ball came to Greig, who threw in to Dobbie, and he missed the ball altogether. From the runs scored in the overthrow, 150 was signalled. Mulla had begun to hit, knocking up 16 in a very short time. At 156 Haughton relieved Twiss. Driver getting the first ball to the leg boundary sent up 160 and completed his 50. Six runs later Poore again showed a disinclination to move out of his place to take a catch, Driver, thereby, getting a life.

Dobbie was taken off at 176, Wilson going on. In Haughton's next over, Mulla put a hot one into Greig's hands at cover, but it was not held, and the ball travelled to the boundary sending up 180. Driver got a boundary in the same over but the end of his innings came in Wilson's next over as he was clean bowled—Driver had made 60, which included seven 4's, and his innings was so far the best (189-4-60) Elchidana was the next batsman and Poore went on to bowl in place of Haughton, but only sent one over down handing over to Twiss. Mulla sent up the 200, driving Wilson finely to the Bund Road boundary. Haughton relieved Twiss at this score and sent down a maiden. In Wilson's next over, Dobbie dropped an easy catch offered by Mulla who had made 44. At 203, Greig missed Mulla off Haughton. A run later, Dobbie came on in place of Wilson and a few minutes later, Mulla was caught off his bowling by Greig. Mulla's score of 50 included six 4's Vazifdar filled the vacancy and, shortly afterwards, the teams adjourned for tea, the score then being 210 for 5 wickets.

Haughton's first over after tea was a maiden, his third in succession The batsmen lost no time in getting to business, however, and 220 was soon on the telegraph. Wilson went on in place of Haughton at 227, and a run later. Poore caught Vazifdar off Dobbie Chothia joined Elchidana 230 going up soon afterwards. Elchidana got a boundary and a single in Wilson's over, and Greig took over the next. Some time was taken in getting runs for the next change which was signalled through a boundary by Elchidana off Greig; but at 243, Dobbie bowled the left-hander who was followed by Parekh (243 7-17) but the new comer was bowled by Greig without scoring. Ellavia was the next to go in, but he, too, failed to score, being out leg before to Dobbie (245-9-0). Mirza was the last to bat and began by hitting Dobbie for four, but Chothia was also given out leg before to Greig, the innings closing at twenty minutes to six for 249.

With only ten minutes for play, the Presidency sent in Wilson and McCall: Kanga bowling to the latter from the Council Hall end. As the innings opened, rain began to fall. Ellavia bowled from the other end. With the score at six McCall was caught off Kanga in the slips and Twiss went in and after another over had been sent down stumps were drawn. Scores :—

PARSIS—1ST INNINGS.

H. D. Kanga, c McCall, b Dobbie		71
J. S. Warden, b Dobbie...	...	1
D. Driver, b Wilson	...	60
D. Kapadia, c Wilson, b Twiss...		6
H. Mulla, c Greig, b Twiss	...	50
J. H. Elchidana, b Dobbie	...	17
H. Vazifdar, c Poore, b Dobbie.		12
P. D. Chothia, l b-w, b Greig	...	7
M. D. Parekh, b Greig ...	...	0
J. Elavia, l-b-w, b Dobbie	...	0
B. H. Mirza, not out	...	4
Extras	...	21
Total		...294

PRESIDENCY—1ST INNINGS.

R. L. McCall, c Vazifdar, b Kanga		1
C. H. Wilson, not out	...	3
E. K. Twiss, not out	...	1
Extras	...	2
Total (for 1 wkt)	...	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS—1ST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	33	9	68	6
*Haughton	17	5	52	0
Twiss	18	3	56	1
Wilson	17	5	31	1
Greig	7·3	2	14	
Poore	2	0	7	

*Haughton bowled one wide.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. B. V. A.

Played on the Oval on Sunday and resulted in an easy win for the R. I. M. by 101 runs.

Scores :—

R. I. M.

1st Innings.

Osbourne Smith, c Lynch, b Spilling	...	34
Farrell, c Forbes, b Navin	...	50
Maundrell, b Navin	...	0
Collins, l-b-w b Hearne	...	0
Lumsden, c Hearne, b Forbes		3
Sharvell, b Spilling	...	0
Hughes Hallett, b Spilling	...	5
Greenlees, c Grayston, b Navin	...	31
Livesay, c Johnstone, b Forces	...	32
Wood, c Navin	...	16
Cooper, not out	...	3
Extras	...	36
Total	...	210

B. V. A.

Hearne, c Cooper, b Osborne Smith	...	2
Grayston, b Collins	...	9
Horne, c and b Osborne Smith	...	12
Forbes, c Greenlees, b Collins		23
Navin, b Collins	...	0
Spilling, b Moundrell	...	9
Curtis, b Osborne Smith	...	22
Lynch, c and b Maundrell	...	9
Banks, b Collins	...	1
Johnstone, b Osbourne Smith		1
Duke, not out	...	13
Extras	...	18
Total	...	119

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday. The Home side looked very much like being defeated when four wickets were down for about 20 runs, but the fine display of Maundrell altered matters and the R. I. M. won by 3 wickets.

Scores :—

R. I. M.

1st Innings.

Osbourne Smith, run out	...	1
Hearne, c F Murray, b M Murray	...	3
Maundrell, not out	...	72
Hughes Hallett, b M Murray		0
Collins, c Peterson, b Alcock		0
Sharvell, b Murray	...	13
Livesay, b Murray	...	16
Bonny, c Murray, b Drycott	...	9
Greenlees, not out	...	2
Briard ... / Mc Donald ... } Did not bat.		
Extras	...	4
Total for 7 wickets.	...	120

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Dracott, b Collins	...	7
Patterson, c Macdonald, b Collins	...	5
Martindale, b Collins	...	2
Sharpe, c Maundrell, b Hearne	...	7
Williams, b H. Hallett	...	14
Lillywhite, l-b-w b Osbourne Smith	...	9
Alcock, not out	...	19
Murray, b Osbourne Smith	...	18
Glenderning, b Osbourne Smith	...	0
F Murray, c Maundrell, b Collins	...	21
Algar, b Osbourne Smith	...	0
Extras	...	13
Total	...	115

R. G. A. vs. 1st Bn., THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

The following match was played at Colaba on Sunday. Scores :—

R. G. A.

1st Innings.

Br Platt, c Stevenson, b Wilkinson		5
Gr Thatcher, c Stevenson, b Wilkinson	...	34
Lt Heaton-Ellis, b Lt Dobbie	...	0
Lt Corbett, st Stranger, b Lt Dobbie		6
Lt Underhill, l-b-w, b Lt Dobbie	...	1
Br Boulsover, c Lt Mills, b Lt Dobbie.		7
Sgt Thompson, c Wilkinson, b Lt Dobbie	...	0
Gr Hardaker, c Walsh, b Wilkinson		4
Br Farmer, l-b-w Wilkinson	...	5
Gr Warnett, not out, c Wilkinson		3
Br Halpin, c Walsh, b Lt Dobbie	...	0
Extras	...	9
total	...	74

R. G. A.

2nd Innings.

Br Platt, b Lt Dobbie	...	0
Gr Thatcher, b Lt Dobbie	...	10
Lt Corbett, c Lt Dobbie	...	2
Br Boulsover, b Lt Dobbie	...	3
Lt Underhil, b Lt Dobbie	...	4
Lt Heaton-Ellis, c Stevenson, b Wilkinson	...	14
Gr Warnett, not out	...	18
Gr Herdaker, b Lt Dobbie	...	0
Br Farmer, l-b-w, b Lt Dobbie	...	2
Sgt Thompson, c Martennant, b Lt Dobbie	...	1
Br Halpin, b Lt Dobbie	...	4
Extras	...	3
Total	...	62

R. G. A. vs. BOMBAY GAS COY.

BOMBAY GAS COY.

Woodford, b Thornton	...	0
Woods, c Weaver, b Boulsover		4
Edwards, c Lt Heaton-Ellis, b Weaver	...	33
Chonker, b Boulsover	...	0
Challee, c and b Boulsover	...	7
Lobo, c Lt Heaton Ellis, b Weaver		5
Sadanand, b Weaver	...	0
Paisley, b Boulsover	...	0
Broh, c Heaton-Ellis, b Weaver	...	1
Pitale, not out	...	0
Dayanand, b Weaver	...	0
Extras	...	7
Total	...	60

R. G. A.

Lt Heaton-Ellis, not out	...	71
Gr Thatcher, b Edwards	...	0
Br Weaver, c Lobo, b Edwards	...	2
Lt Underhill, l-b-w Paisley	...	8
Br Boulsover, b Edwards	...	7
Lt Corbett, c Woodford, b Paisley		1
Br Farmer l-b-w Edwards	...	2
Br Platt, stumped	...	0
Gr Warnett, c Sadanand, b Lobo		17
Gr Hardaker, did not bat		
Gr Thornton, do		
Extra	...	1
Total	...	136

BANK OF BOMBAY v. SOCONY C. C.

This match was played on Saturday, last resulting in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 116 runs :—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Y A Navalkar	...	8
M Tilokekar	...	84
B L Chodhare	...	6
B Mistry	...	31
H J Dibbs, not out	...	12
N S Guzder	...	1
B H Lochhead	...	11
J P St Anne / Wm Fraser / B A Capade / N Almeida } Did not bat.		
Extras	...	3
Total	...	156

SOCONY C. C.

Pandurang	...	0
Laythorpe	...	3
Girdharlal	...	0
Marshall	...	0
Bhugwanlal	...	20
Johnson	...	1
Savailal	...	4
Dayabhai	...	5
Motiwalla	...	1
Hiralal	...	0
Kaikobad	...	2
Extras	...	4
Total	...	40

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES vs. MOHAMEDANS.

A match was played between these teams on Saturday on the Cross Maidan, Marine Lines, and resulted in a win for the Army and Navy Stores by 60 runs. Scores :—

MOHAMEDANS. ARMY & NAVY.

M I Naik	0	D M D'Souza	2
G M Sheikh	7	Mirkar	10
I Y Mandiwalla	9	Geo Tweddle	12
M A Attar	4	Banyan	27
Sheikh Ali	0	F Fonseca	17
M A Tyebjee	2	G F Hill, not out	19
Abdulla	0	Naik	0
Kadir	6	Chemboreker	0
A I Curtay	0	Tilokekar	1
Jafferbhai	3	Penha	0
Hajee Hussain	1	Kavane	3
Extras	13	Extras	14
Total	45	Total	105

FOOTBALL AN "ILLEGAL ASSEMBLAGE."

According to the correspondent of the "Russkoe Slove," the police recently stopped a football match at Kasimoff, in the Riazan government, on the ground that it constituted an illegal assemblage. An assistant commissary and some constables marched on to the field, and ordered the players off

On their refusing to go the police pulled up the goal-posts and confiscated them, together with the ball and other accessories. These they took to the police-station, being followed by the members of the two teams. The articles, however, were restored to the players after an explanation with the local chief of the police administration.

Kingston Rowing Club have made a record in the history of the first-class regatta season on the Thames by winning seventeen races (including ten challenge cups) at eight regattas.

STEEPLECHASING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE QUESTION OF OBSTACLES.

There has been a good deal of discussion about the desirability of doing away with post and rails, the natural obstacle in Australia, and substituting brush ; but there are still a few fences of the old style at Flemington. Possibly (says the "Australasian") the advocates of the brush will get their way in the end.

The new style is on its trial. It is claimed that the horses can fall at the brush, but that they will not hurt themselves if they do. This means steeplechasing made easy and devoid of risk. It will also induce large fields at suburban courses. No one wishes to see horses and men hurt; but if the object of the brush is to do away with risk, a more effective remedy would be to bar steeplechasing, and confine jumping work to racing flat-race failures over brush hurdles.

The failure of steeplechasing in New South Wales, and its entire absence from programmes in Queensland, is sometimes ascribed to there being no hunting in those States, and one seldom hears now of a good steeplechaser coming from the hunting field. The last high-class recruits were Daimio and Domino, two very fine horses, the like of which are not seen now among our steeplechasers. No fences were too big for them, and they could get up a good deal of pace under 13st. On the other hand, Sussex and Redleap, the greatest of National winners, were hurdle racers, and nearly all the best steeplechase horses of the present day have begun life on the flat or over hurdles. The smaller the fences the worse for the genuine chaser and the greater number of accidents.

R. WOOTTON'S PLANS.

Richard Wootton, the Treadwell House trainer, who had made long-standing arrangements to return to Australia at the close of the present season, has altered his plans says the "Sportsman," and intends to remain in England during 1914, continuing at Treadwell House until he passes the training establishment on to his two sons, Frank and Stanley, for whom he purchased the property, and who had always intended to take up their residence permanently in this country.

The Warrington Town Council have prohibited women from using the public bowling-greens except for two hours a week, and if their action has a similar result to that which followed a limitation imposed by the Salford Council about two years ago, it will decrease the number, of women-players and prevent the development of a game at Home which calls for probably less expense than any other outdoor pastime.

LADIES' CORNER.

NEEDLECRAFT.

Choose for your embroidering—if you are not an expert who can adapt her work to her material—some stuff of firm texture such as linen, cloth, or satin; this fancy or twilled silk or gauzes can only carry very slight work, and pull and cockle badly under a heavy design, or tighty-drawn threads ; neither can this be entirely effaced afterwards even by damping and stretching or with an iron. A thin material can, of course, be backed, but backing has snares also for the unwary. The two stuffs are apt to pull unequally and even when stretched in a frame silk will not always lie smoothly upon the linen foundation if the work is thick and close. Be careful as to the tint of your background and try the colours you wish to use upon it before deciding, some shades changing the colour of the silks worked upon them in the most disconcerting manner. It is well for beginners to limit themselves in the number of colours, or even shades of colour, they use, two or three being as many as most novices can combine successfully.

CHOOSE SIMPLE SCHEMES.

Often the most satisfying result is produced by the simplest colour scheme. I have in mind one fair-sized piece of needlework, a firescreen, which is a good example of this simplicity. Only one colour is used, a cool blue, in three shades. The design (one of Morris's) is one in which the ground (blue, too) is almost covered by waving lines of willow-leaves, filled in between with large and small marigold-like flowers and sprays of little oval leaves. The whole of the willow and other leaves and worked in the same light shade of blue, and yet there is no monotony. The play of light on the leaves (all worked in shining satin stitches), as they turn first in one direction and then in another, gives the appearance of many different shades of blue and silver; and the flowers, in a richer tint of blue, touched with still darker centres, break in with their deeper tones and give all the variety needed.

A SOMBRE DESIGN.

White silk embroidery on linen of the colour of some brown paper—not too pronounced a brown—is also extremely pleasing, and in the sixteenth century designs in black outline upon white linen were much in vogue in head-dresses, stomachers, and domestic hangings, etc, in some cases being enriched with gold or silver thread sparingly introduced. The effect was a little "triste," perhaps. But still more so, one would think, for daily use, would have been a Spanish table-cover I have seen and admired, worked all in black silk in stitch, outlined on unbleached linen, and, beautiful as is the design, one would not choose it for one's household, the only relief to the black being a white bird worked upon the central flower, and certain other white spots in the border design.

BEAUTY OF PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERY.

A less exacting use of black I have seen in a very charming little panel where a design in Rose du Barri pink on white silk is thrown up by a delicate scroll in black intertwined with it. The taste of early Portuguese workers, too, seems to have been very restrained inclining to the use of one colour only on a background of a lighter or darker shade of the same colour. There are also beautiful examples of their needlecraft used to decorate wearing apparel one handsome waistcoat of black satin richly embroidered in black in raised and padded stitches and another in a dark murrey satin with embroidery of the same shade. The effect though sombre is rich and dignified and must have suited well some grave and reverened signior of the high nobility or some portly merchant prince attending a stately ceremony in the brilliant summer sunshine of that lovely climate during the Golden Age of Portugal. It is a far cry from such sober taste to the riot of colour beloved by some modern embroidresses.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

Objecting to a memorial placed on his wife's grave, John Rassether, of Shoreham, threw it down and broke it. Summoned for the offence at Shoreham he was bound over.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 2nd September, 1913.

PANAMA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

ADMIRAL SIR DAY BOSANQUET, who since his command of the East Indies Squadron has been an ideal Governor in South Australia, addressed the Commercial Travellers of the State the other day, at their annual gathering, when the Premier, Mr. Peake, paid him a well-deserved tribute. Australian colonies latterly have been advocating the appointment of Colonists as Governors instead of men from Home, but Mr. Peake observed they could not help recognising the wisdom and sagacity of the British Government in sending to Australia, of late years, not only gentlemen bearing distinguished names, but gentlemen who had had very distinguished careers, so that they were able to benefit that part of the Empire by giving advice in naval and military matters which must be of the greatest importance and concern to the Australian States. They had often listened to his Excellency's speeches on such matters of high concern as that with which he had just dealt,—the Panama Canal—but they had never had brought home to them with such force the importance which attached to that great work, nor had they before realised how largely interested Australia was in the gigantic undertaking. Admiral Bosanquet, as a sailor who has seen most part of the world, has since his appointment to South Australia devoted his special attention to the ports of the State which he would have them extend and improve. Sir Day told the Travellers that the Panama Canal is a highway to the production of commerce, a scheme which will reduce the expenses and risks of commerce, make possible the introduction of industry and enlarge the profitable employment of labour. In his opinion the Canal will do much more than provide a cheaper route for existing traffic by making possible the through shipment of freight and permitting the movement of a heavy tonnage of coal, ore, and other commodities which can seldom bear the expense of double handling en route.

Admiral Bosanquet counts it gain that the voyage from New York to Sydney will be 9,800 miles, while that between London and Sydney will remain as before—12,800 miles. The voyage from New York and the eastern ports of the west coast to Canada and British Columbia will be shortened by 8,000 miles; while that from Victoria, British Columbia, to Liverpool will be shortened by 6,050 miles. Continue these measurements, and you find that the voyage from Europe to the west coast of North and South America is shortened everywhere by thousands of miles. Australia and New Zealand have already a large commerce, of which the eastern part of the United States has a fair share, in spite of the fact that the eastern ports of the United States are at present farther from Australia than Europe. The Panama Canal will place Europe on a par, and the United States 3,000 miles nearer in competing for the the commerce of Australia. Admiral Bosanquet foresees that the first result of these remarkable changes will be the cheapening of the cost of passenger as well as goods traffic from Europe to all parts of the Pacific shores of north and South America. Every trans-continental freight rate in Canada and the United States will be reduced; the industries of the Southern States, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, the West Indies, and Central America, will spring into new life, and receive a most powerful impetus. A vast population from overcrowded Europe, the eastern States, and Canada, will rush to fill the empty spaces in the West, where land-locked harbours, long and deep fiords, and inlets, like navigable rivers, are awaiting the call of industry to the inexhaustible resources of the country which lies behind.

Further it is calculated by our late Commander-in-Chief that the vast coal-fields of British Columbia will become available at a moderate price, and the mining industry of the western part of the continent of America will develop by leaps and bounds. The value of the land will be greatly enhanced, and the illimitable resources of Canada, British Columbia, and California, will be opened up and utilised to produce a prosperity hitherto unknown. Australian lines of commerce between Panama, San Francisco, Vancouver, and Australasia, will average about 6,500 miles, the same as from Sydney to Bombay. Although the opening of the Panama Canal does not bring Australia any closer to Europe the distances between the districts on the American Pacific coast and every part of Australasia are such as practically to assure the future revolution and augmentation of the trade and commerce of the Americans by means of the Pacific route. It is in this direction that Australia must look for a large development of her commerce, when, hand in hand with Canada, the vast resources of British Columbia and California are open to Australian trade. Australia is asked to consider what part is British civilisation and energy to play in the world revolution in process round the shores of the Pacific and in the awakening of Asia. And although not endeavouring to discuss the question the lesson of Sir Day Bosanquet's observations is that the demand for closer union of the Empire, its colonies, and dependencies, will be increased, for they are likely to be affected by the new Canal far more intimately than appears generally to be realised.

THE COST OF LIVING IN BRITAIN.

Residents in the large towns of India so constantly feel the pinch of rising expenses and so constantly join with their friends in lamentation on a system which increases their expenditure and does not increase their pay, that they are apt to think that they are the only people, who thus suffer or at any rate who suffer so badly. The latter supposition we do not entirely abandon. We all love to cling to our grievances, and to think that none is so illtreated as we. But as to the former there is plenty of evidence that the increased cost of living is an unpleasant phenomenon, which advancing civilisation is producing in many parts of the world. The rise in prices has been acutely felt by the working-class and middle-class families of Britain, so much so that there has been an inquiry and eventually a Board of Trade report on the subject, and the result seems to be that, while the rise in the cost of commodities has not been general, there has been an undoubted rise to a considerable extent in the cost of some articles of general consumption. Of these no more typical instance can be given than that of the potato, a food which is common to all classes of society, and which seems to be eaten in increasing quantities as one descends in the social scale. Taking an average among 88 towns examined the increase in price in recent years has amounted to 46.1 per cent., which is reported to be the largest rise in any one article of food. This has been caused by a steadily increasing demand, and the fact that sources of supply have not been extended at a commensurate rate. There is no abnormal shortage at the present time, and it is many years since there was a serious amount of disease. Owing to improved cultivation the modern potato is hardier and more disease-resisting than was the case in the days of the great famines. Another factor in the increased cost is, oddly as it might at first appear, the great progress made in the centralisation of supplies and the consequent ease of distribution. Distribution is now centred in three or four places in London, and whereas in the past English supplies were chiefly absorbed in local home consumption, nowadays they are centralised, and a large export trade is done to France, Germany, and even America. If the demand from abroad is good owing to a bad potato year on the Continent, the supplies for the Home market are less, and potatoes cost the English household more. At the same time new sources of supply have been opened up in recent years. For instance, London now gets early potatoes from Spain, as well as from the Canary Islands, Algeria, and Malta. Lincolnshire is one of the biggest sources of the Home supply, and Scotland sends an ever-increasing amount. There appears to be little ground for the assumption that the increased demand has been caused by an increase of vegetarianism, but it seems to be a fact that the people of the north eat more potatoes than those of London and the south, and the extensive Irish export is despatched almost exclusively to the north.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CUP OF TEA.

Tea production is one of India's industries, which has shared in the increased prosperity of the last years. It appears from a blue-book issued by the Director-General of the Commercial Intelligence Department that the total number of plantations was 4,456 in 1912, as against 4,414 returned in 1911—an increase of 42 plantations. The total production of tea in 1912, it is stated, has been reported at 295,870,296 lbs.—or 27,344,099lbs. more than the quantity returned for the previous year. It should be made clear, however, that Burma is excluded from these figures for the reason that the produce of the Burma tea gardens is almost wholly converted into letpet (wet pickled tea) which is eaten as a condiment. The average production per acre in the whole of India was 544·7lbs. as compared with 503·8 lbs. in 1911. Exports by sea improved by 17,739,107 lbs. as compared with 1911-12. By far the largest customer, of course, is the United Kingdom. In 1912-13 no less than 198,457,842 lbs. were shipped Home, an increase over the previous year's figures of some 5·54 million lbs. The next best customer is Russia, who consumed over 33 million lbs, or 6 million lbs. more than in 1911-12. Germany also received a big supply, though the statistics for France, Holland, and Turkey, show decreases. It is pointed out that the declared destinations are not in all cases the final destinations, as an instance of which it may be quoted that Indian tea to the amount of 1,371,150 lbs. is re-exported from England — Russia, Canada, America, and Holland, being the final recipients. As for the shipments, Calcutta benefited most by the increased trade, the cargoes from that port totalling nearly 12 million pounds more than in 1911-12; the shipments from Bombay were higher by 479,870 lbs. The fact that the consumption of tea per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any year for several years past is also indicative of the greater prosperity at Home, but the statistics show that in 1912, as compared with 1911, there was a slightly greater use of Ceylon tea; for between the two years there was a decrease of over 3 million lbs. of Indian tea consumed, as against an increase of over 4 million lbs. of Ceylon tea.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL SERVICES.

STATISTICS, just issued relating to the commercial services of the Government of India—that is the Post Office, Telegraphs, Railways, and Irrigation, form instructive reading, though the history of the various departments is reprinted in the same old type since no one has challenged the accuracy of the text. As regards the Post Office the record ends, as did that of last year, with the remark "For the line of postal communication under contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company an annual subsidy of £305,000 is paid by His Majesty's Government for the combined Eastern and Australian mail services. The Indian share of this subsidy has not yet been assessed." However a glance at the tabular statements, with which the volume abounds, shows us an increase to Rs. 3,20,40 516 from Rs. 2,99,54,813 in revenue in the year and an increase from Rs. 2,92,61,307 to Rs. 3,00,54,916 in expenditure. The Department now has 153,395 miles of mail lines, land and sea, a decrease of over four thousand, which might have been explained; has 18,801 post offices, a decrease of twelve on the year, and 48,122 letter-boxes, a considerable increase. During the year the Post Office dealt with 424,691,054 postcards, 426,198,533 letters, 51,292,914 packets, 52,612 161 newspapers, and 10,598,068 parcels, while the value of the money orders issued amounted to Rs. 45,34,02,288. The Telegraph Department showed a total revenue of Rs. 1,42,74,275, and a total expenditure of Rs. 1,57,28,942. The Railway section of the report tells us that up to the close of 1911, the capital outlay on open lines and lines partly open amounted to Rs. 45,006·8 lakhs an increase of 29 per cent. in ten years. The gross earnings of all railways in 1911, were Rs. 55,27,92,000. Under irrigation we find that the canals measure 47,877 miles, irrigating 17,077,043 acres, and were constructed at a cost of over sixty-two and a quarter lakhs.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH'S PLIGHT.

REUTER'S telegram regarding Salar-ed-Dowleh gives us no positive information, but it is clear that, if Russia consults the interests of Persia, she can act in no other manner then to send this great disturber of the peace under safe escort to Teheran, whence eventually he may be deported from the country. With such a person as Salar-ed-Dowleh and in such a country as Persia, to say such a thing is far easier than to do it. The late Shah's brother has amply shown, during his adventurous career, that he possesses in an exceptional degree the Oriental gift for intrigue, and that there are no wiles of the East with which he is not fully acquainted. On this occasion we are told that he took refuge in the Russian Consulate at Kermanshah, and he is hardly the man to put his neck deliberately in a noose. What his object may be it is rather useless to speculate. He may wish to reach Teheran under a safe escort, there to push forward some plan of his own, or he may be tired of the active and anxious life which he has led for the last few years, and may be attracted by the prospect of leisured ease on a Government pension in a foreign home. The latter at least is unlikely, for Salar-ed-Dowleh is a restless spirit to whom activity seems essential, and in whom ambition is a powerful incentive. That he has some deep scheme in mind seems evident from his recent escapade. Then he surrendered to some Persian Cossacks, and again we were told he was going to Teheran, but his plans apparently did not go well, for he had little difficulty in arranging to escape. Russian officials should be more difficult to deal with, and it is to be hoped that they will hold him fast, and enable Persia to get rid of a constant thorn in her side.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India" with the outward mails of the 22nd instant left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE s. s. "Linga" brought to Karachi about 375 rank and file, 10 Indian and 8 European officers with 50 followers, of the 102nd Grenadiers who transhipped yesterday to the s. s. "Bankura" for Muscat.

MILITARY MATTERS.

SOMALILAND.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Once again Somaliland obtrudes itself unpleasantly into notice, with a regrettable incident, and draws attention to the varying policies that have been inaugurated in its administration since it passed out of the control of the Government of India into the hands of the Foreign Office. Regarded as a protectorate, from the point of view of the protected tribes, it can hardly be considered a success. Our protection generally has consisted in short spasmodic efforts at a forward policy, inflicting just sufficient punishment on the Mullah to make him ready to seize the first opportunity for reprisals, followed by a withdrawal to the coast, leaving the friendly tribes to bear the brunt of the reprisals whenever it has suited Mahomed-bin-Abdullah Hassan to start raiding. Many of them, doubtless, now regret that they did not follow the example of Aligheri, who being left in the lurch at Bohotle after the first expedition paid the penalty for the assistance they had rendered to Colonel Swayne, and then joined the Mullah and has continued his staunchest supporter ever since. After Jidballi and the subsequent operations in the northern Hand, when the Mullah's prestige had been largely reduced and his following decimated and scattered, it would have been possible during the time that the Indian Brigade was retained in garrison to have organized an efficient Camel Corps to maintain order in the Protectorate. It would not have required any excessive force, providing it was thoroughly efficient and mobile, and was handled with promptitude on the first appearance of the recrudescence of any trouble. As soon, however, as Sir Charles Egerton had left Berbera, the policy of distributing arms and ammunition amongst the friendly tribes was advocated. If this were done, they would, it was argued, be able in the future to protect themselves. This scheme found favour at the Foreign Office, and the distribution of arms proceeded forthwith. So long as a sufficient garrison remained in the country no great harm was done.

It took the Mullah some years before he was in a position to make a fresh start but that he would make a start was certain as soon as he considered that the time was ripe. He wanted three things, men, money and arms. The men he would get as soon as the lesson of Jiaballi began to fade, and a younger generation grow up. The rest would follow. During the operations from 1902 to 1904 large sums, to the Somali mind enormous sums, had been spent in the country by the British. Camels had realized prices never dreamt of before. Sheep had found a ready market at rates more remunerative than the Aden market. Large sums had been paid for hired transport, whilst enlistment in irregular corps or service as spies or transport drivers had brought much wealth to the friendly tribes. The greater part of this money remained in the country, chiefly in possession of the friendly tribes. Then followed the distribution of arms, ammunition, and ponies. All that the Mullah required was there, ready to his hand for the collecting, as soon as he could reconstitute his following. As the prospects he could hold out were alluring in a country where cattle and camel raiding is the national pastime, it is not surprising, that the Mullah should have found it possible to recommence operations, and work on a gradually increasing scale, as he collected the arms, and money placed thus handy for him by the beneficent policy of the British Government.

That he was not able to begin sooner is evidence of the effectiveness of the blow he received at Jidballi at the hands of Sir Charles Egerton. When, however, he did begin, and signs of unrest again became apparent in Somaliland, it was decided to withdraw all our troops to the coast where only a contingent sufficient for the immediate protection of the coast towns were to be retained, and the corps on loan from India returned whence they came. By March 1910 the evacuation was complete, and in April Colonel Seely, who was then under-Secretary for the Colonies, explained in the House at some length the reasons that had induced the Ministry to abandon Burao. He gave a picturesque and somewhat inaccurate description of Burao, as a little fort, dry river bed, a few mud huts, and a bazaar composed of mats spread on poles and plastered with mud, omitting the fact that Burao owes its importance to its wells which are the only permanent and reliable water between Sheikh and Wadamago, Elkadalanle, Ber, Olesan and Kirrit being only semi-permanent. It is also the watering place for a large section of the Arori Plain, and when on occasions the wells at Odwein fail, all the tribes pasturing their flocks on the Arori plain become dependent on Burao. Colonel Seely then continued "I ask any honourable member, who takes an interest in military strategic questions, is it a wise plan for a country, which depends so much on prestige, as we of necessity do, to have 200 or 300 men 140 miles from the sea all alone in the midst of the people of Somaliland, who, at any time, might, though I do not think they will, adopt a hostile attitude?" As a matter of fact Burao is under 90 miles from Berbera, or 100 if the long slope of the military road be taken at the Sheikh Pass instead of the shorter but steeper way by Lower Sheikh, whilst as regards the answer to the question it all depends on what other troops were in Somaliland, when they were placed with a view to support, and how they would be handled should occasion arise. If these conditions were satisfactory 200 or 300 would be a very sufficient garrison for Burao, but of little use for the suppression of raiding, or dealing with incursions by the Mullah. For these purposes troops capable of covering long distances with rapidity were essential, and infantry especially, as it would be burdened by its water transport, train, could never hope to compete with an enemy that could cover fifty or sixty miles in a night with ease.

Except, therefore, to hold posts at which Camel Corps could be stationed, infantry were of little good for the maintenance of order in Somaliland. Efficient control could only be attained by the use of mounted troops, and, if the control was not to be efficient, if the friendly tribes were not to rely on us for effectual protection, then it was obviously better not to leave garrison in the interior to be chagrined by ineffectual plodding after an elusively mobile foe. So far as we are concerned, our interest in Somaliland begins and ends with seeing that no other Power steps in. That in the course of carrying out this end, we have become involved in certain obligations to the friendly tribes is a fact, which may be ignored but remains a fact for all that. Our end, so far as the exclusion of any other Power from the Somali littoral, would have been attained had we contested ourselves with the Italian methods, a subsidy to a headman here and there to keep the flag flying, and an occasional visit from a gun boat to see that the duty has been duly performed, with a shell or two as a reminder in case of any slackness. Or we might at an early stage of the Mullah's activities, have recognised him as Governor of the Interior. His methods may be crude, but he has a talent for organization rare amongst Somalis, and there is little doubt that he would have kept the interior in excellent order. As, however, we had adopted neither of these courses at the commencement, and as the friendly tribes still seemed to be under the impression that we had incurred some moral obligation to keep order, the Secretary of State for the Colonies in June last year, sanctioned the formation of a Corps of Camel Constabulary 150 strong, with three officers "to stop tribal looting." In January last, Mr. Harcourt told the House with much apparent satisfaction that this Camel Corps had fully justified its formation, and had been completely successful in an encounter with the "dervishes," killing 38 and capturing some 1,200 camels and 11,000 sheep, in the neighbourhood of Hargeisa. Apparently from the use of the word dervish, the enemy was a raiding party of the Mullah's people, though Mr. Harcourt did not directly say so. When questioned on the subject later on, he maintained that there had been no change of policy, and that the same orders as regards non-interference in tribal affairs, that had been issued at the time of the evacuation of the interior still held good. Seeing that he had spoken but a few days before with approval of the action of the Camel Corps some 90 odd miles from Berbera, there seems a discrepancy somewhere. Reprisals for looting an inland tribe can hardly be said to be non-interference in tribal affairs.

Now follows the disaster at the Odwein Wells, when the Camel Corps were badly cut up by a strong party of the Mullah's followers, and Mr. Harcourt cannot imagine what the Camel Corps were doing so far from home out in the Arori Plain some 40 miles from Burao. Obviously they were doing the same work, that they had done successfully in the vicinity of Hargeisa, only not being successful they do not, on this occasion, gain the support of Mr. Harcourt's approbation. Presumably a mobile force was not sanctioned merely to parade the sandy beach at Berbera, or to carry messages from the Shaab to the Town, nor would its presence in Berbera affect in any tribal looting. It was intended to stop tribal looting, and the only way to stop it was to go at once to the spot when any occurred.

There is no fault to be found with the way the Camel Constabulary interpreted their mission in life, but there is much to be said against the unwisdom of sanctioning the formation of a Corps of such inadequate strength for the work, which it would have to perform. It might have been predicted with absolute certainty that, in the course of carrying out their duty of putting a stop to tribal looting, the force must sooner or later come into conflict with some of the Mullah's raiding parties. The mere fact of the Corps being mounted on Arab raiding camels imported from Aden, would ensure that the Mullah would bring about a collision as soon as he saw an opportunity of doing so with the advantage on his side. The strength of the Camel Corps should have been proportionate to the greatest strain that might fall upon it. And it was fixed at 150! It seems, that sufficient time has elapsed for the lesson of Gumbarra to be forgotten by those entrusted with the administration of Somaliland. The evacuation of the interior and the determination to have no interference with intertribal matters was understandable. The country was not worth the expense, and all the sound plans put forward for maintaining order, and protecting the friendly tribes meant expenditure, and heavy expenditure, in comparison with the returns.

Reversal of that policy would have been understandable on the grounds that it would be worth the expense to redeem our moral obligations to the friendly tribes and maintain our prestige at the expense of our pockets. But the line which has been taken is not easy to understand. It could but lead to trouble and it has. The position at Berbera for the past year has been far from satisfactory and if the happenings at the Odwein Wells be passed over as a regrettable incident but of no material importance it will become even more unsatisfactory. A heavy expenditure on an expedition is the last thing that the Government, or indeed any one else, wants nor would a large addition to the cost of administering Somaliland be regarded with favour. But for all that one or both may be found to be necessary. There is, however, at present nothing to show what steps the Government may deem it necessary to take, though we have Mr. Harcourt's assurance that it is their intention to maintain fully our position in Somaliland and on the coast. This it may be observed, is distinctly vague and may mean much or little. Our position in Somaliland has raised greatly from time to time and its maintenance at the point to which it has recently dropped would not involve any very strenuous measures.

KARACHI LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Karachi Municipality, a letter was read from the Commissioner in Sind relating to the proposed loan of Rs. 6,35,500 for an extension of the water supply. It was resolved that the letter be submitted to the Municipality with a recommendation that the Government be requested to give their sanction to the raising of the loan as early as possible, but as such sanction cannot be obtained in time to raise the loan whilst the money market is favourable this year, the loan should be offered in June or July, 1914. Also the application should be made for the loan to be repayable after a period of 30 years, instead of 20 years as suggested by the Commissioner in Sind.

THE DUBLIN RIOTS.

20 PERSONS IN HOSPITAL.

MILITARY SUMMONED TO ASSIST POLICE.

STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN STRUCK DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A further slight faction rioting has taken place in Londonderry, and another man has been shot by a civilian. He is in a critical condition.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Two hundred civilians and thirty police were injured in last night's rioting at Dublin. One has succumbed in hospital.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The riots continued in Dublin, yesterday, and two hundred cases are in hospital for injuries received.

The strike leader, Larkin, who made reference to Sir Edward Carson on August 28, and has been in hiding since, as a warrant was out for his arrest, took rooms at the Imperial Hotel yesterday morning, disguised as a bearded old man. In the afternoon he suddenly stepped out on the balcony and after disclosing his identity, addressed the mob. The police entered the hotel and arrested Larkin.

It is stated that, during the police charge following upon the arrest of Larkin, a number of old men and women, and children, who were returning from church, were struck with police batons.

The Mayor announces his intention of moving that an enquiry be held into the conduct of the police. Meanwhile, the military have been called out to assist the police in the Inchicore district where rioting has been proceeding since sundown, the crowd tearing up the tram lines.

Rioting is also proceeding in other outlying districts.

Two men injured in Saturday's rioting have died in hospital.—Reuter.

TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARIES

BRITISH MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A telegram to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the British members of the Turco-Persian delimitation commission will be Mr. Wiratislaw, Consul-General in Crete, and Captain Wilson, Assistant Political Officer at Bushire.—Reuter.

RAND TROUBLE.

GREAT EXODUS OF NATIVE LABOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The wholesale dismissal of white employees on the Rand is causing a fresh ferment, the men claiming that those prominent in the strike are being victimised.

Mine-owners assert that all the dismissals are due to the great exodus of native labour following on the strike, thus rendering idle a proportionate number of whites.—Reuter.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

TO BE COMPELLED TO LEAVE PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Sept. 1.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, who took refuge in the Russian Consulate at Kermanshah, will probably be brought to Teheran under escort, and compelled to leave the country.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN NAPHTHA INDUSTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.

Speaking at Nijni Novgorod, M. Kokovtseff, the Premier, said that the naphtha yield in the formerly productive area of the Apsheron peninsula was declining, and new wells were unproductive; consequently it was very expedient to substitute coal. He urged the coal industry to assist the Government to increase the yield.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BERLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Prince of Wales is staying for three days in Berlin as the guest of the Kaiser.—Reuter.

LORD HALDANE'S TOUR.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.

Lord Haldane has arrived here.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 31.

The P. and O. s. s. India with the outward mails of August 22, left for Bombay at noon to-day.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

PANAMA CANAL.

ANOTHER BARRIER REMOVED.

POSSIBILITY OF EARLY NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The last barrier at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal was blown up with dynamite, to-day, in the presence of a great throng, including officers of the British warship "New Zealand." The incoming tide afterwards completely filled the Canal between Gamboa Dike and the Miraflores locks. Dredgers will begin, on Tuesday, to remove the last barrier at the Atlantic end. When the work is completed, ships will be able to navigate to the locks at both ends.—Reuter.

KILLARNEY HOUSE BURNT.

DESTRUCTION OF PRICELESS ART TREASURES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Killarney House, the seat of the Earl of Kenmare, has been burnt down. The fire is believed to have originated in a room on the top floor.

Many priceless art treasures were destroyed.—Reuter.

[The Earl of Kenmare's residence, Killarney House, is situated in County Kerry. The whole estate of the Earl covers 140,000 acres, and the heir is Viscount Castlerosse, who is only 22 years old.]

SIEGE OF NANKING.

WRETCHED CONDITIONS IN THE CITY.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

The siege of Nanking is dragging on. Wretched conditions prevail in the city, where looting and rapine are on the increase, and shells are greatly damaging private property.

The majority of the defenders are reported to be ready to surrender, but the 8th Division, consisting of the best troops, is obdurate. It is reported that the stock of ammunition is running low.—Reuter.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

THE CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

PEKIN, Aug. 31.

Ivanchen, plenipotentiary to the Tibet Conference at Simla, will leave to-morrow, accompanied by Mr. Archibald Rose, representing the Foreign Office.

The Chinese Government hopes that the mission will effect a friendly arrangement, and also come to an agreement on the subject of the undelimited portion of the border.—Reuter.

BIG COFFEE FAILURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.

The coffee importers, Messrs. Smith Bros. and Co., have gone bankkrupt.

The firm's liability is said to be over a million dollars.—Reuter.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

VIEWS OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 1.

Speaking at the City branch of the Y. M. C. A. to a large Hindu audience on "The Ideal of an Indian University", the Bishop of Madras advocated more centralised universities as distinguished from the provincial universities, which should be the homes of learning and the centre of intellectual life and culture like Oxford. "The medium of instruction for the pass degree," said the Bishop, "should be the vernacular of the people and not English." It was inevitable, perhaps, that University education in India should have been given in English to begin with, but after all this was not the ideal. It was only a regrettable necessity. For the vast majority of students reading for a pass degree it was an intolerable burden to be obliged to study and think through the medium of a foreign language. He believed the literature and poetry of India would be far better for them as a means of culture than the literature and poetry of England.

Touching religious instruction, his Lordship remarked: "To banish religion from Indian universities is to banish the one subject on which the Indian peoples have for centuries thought most deeply and earnestly, and with regard to which they are to-day in most utter need of help and guidance. Indian students should also be helped and encouraged to study the politics of their own country in a scientific spirit and a reasonable temper. At present in our Indian universities the very stars in their courses fight against learning. The whole system of the Government Education Department strongly militates against it."

RAILWAY TRAVELS IN SIND.

AUTHORITIES HELPLESS AGAINST FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Sep. 1.

The District Traffic Superintendent wires from Sukkur:—

With reference to my wire of yesterday, the breaches on the line are getting worse, the water is rising rapidly and the current is strong between mile 118-23 and 118-30. Can do nothing until water subsides.

MEXICAN TROUBLE

PRESIDENT HUERTA FINANCED.

WAVE OF PATRIOTISM OVER THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Mexico City says that a wave of patriotism appears to be sweeping over the country.

President Huerta is daily receiving offers of service, and the War Department has been requested to furnish instructors for various cities.

The planters at Morelos have presented President Huerta with three million pesos.

A number of Americans are leaving Mexico in consequence of President Wilson's warning against their remaining there.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

SHORTHAND REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 1.

Proceedings commenced to-day in the Court of Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional Magistrate.

The Court informed Mr. Mazharal Haque, the leading counsel for the defence, that, by its orders, Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, one of the accused had been released.

The case of Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani was then taken up. The Government sanction regarding the prosecution of the accused under section 124 (a) (sedition) was produced.

Sghar Abbas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, made a formal complaint under section 124 (a), I. P. C., against Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani who had already been under arrest in Court.

The first witness examined by the prosecution was Radha Kishna, sub-inspector of police.

He deposed that on August 3, he went to Idgah to record a note of lectures that might be delivered. He went there under the orders of the Superintendent of Police. He reached Idgah at about 6-10 a.m. Some seven or eight thousand men had gathered there when he reached the place, and others were still coming. Speeches were delivered from a small platform which was 9 or 10 inches high. People were sitting all round the platform. The witness was sitting at a distance of five or six paces from the platform, and could hear the speaker very well at that distance. Five speeches were delivered at the meeting. The last speech was made by Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani (the witness pointed out Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani whowas present in Court). Witness took down notes of his speech in Urdu shorthand which had been taught to witness in the Reid Christian College. He could write at the rate of 132 words a minute. Witness had been taught the system by Mr. Ghose, who was present in the Court. Mr. Ghose was a professor in the Reid College, and he invented the system. Witness produced notes of his speeches and pointed out the pages containing notes of the speech made by Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani. Witness also made a Roman-Urdu transcription of it. After making the transcription, the witness re-read his notes and found that the original transcription required corrections in some places. Witness then pointed out some two dozen mistakes which required correction. Most of the corrections pointed out by the witness were unimportant, and did not materially affect the speech. The shorthand notes by the witness were signed by Mr. Dodd in his bungalow after returning from the riot.

Mr. M. L. Ghose, professor of shorthand in the Reid Christian College, Lucknow, deposed that he taught Urdu shorthand to Sub-Inspector Kishan Radha. Kishan obtained a certificate when he left. Witness used to test candidates, and the college afterwards granted them certificates. He had seen the notes of the speech of Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani taken by Radha Kishan, and he had also seen a long-hand transcription of it in Roman Urdu and had compared the two very carefully. The Roman-Urdu transcription with the corrections or deviations showed in the copy was a correct rendering of the Urdu shorthand notes. He made certain corrections.

Witness was shewn the Roman-Urdu version of the speech before the Court and he stated that it was a copy of the transcription after he had made corrections in it.

Mr. Boys intimated that it was the only evidence he had to produce that day, and the next day he might produce two more witnesses. Mr. Boys further asked the Court to discharge Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani, who was till then under arrest, on charges under sections 147 and 333, I. P. C., and asked for an order for his re-arrest on a charge under section 124 (a).

The Court then rose for the day.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO VICEROY.

LUCKNOW, Sep. 1.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League and sent to His Excellency the Viceroy:— "In the opinion of the Council of the All-India Moslem League, affairs relating to the Machli Bazar mosque at Cawnpore have taken such a serious turn and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has so identified himself with the local authorities in that matter, that an earnest appeal must be made to His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials, taken from other provinces, to make a searching enquiry into all the questions relating to the same, including the bloodshed of August 3, 1913, as the only means by which the growing resentment of the Musulmans of India in respect of them may be allayed."

MEDICAL STUDENT MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sep. 1.

The authorities of Calcutta Medical College have reported to the local police the mysterious disappearance of a student named H. D. Hall. This student was last seen on Saturday evening and was missed shortly afterwards. The affair has caused a sensation among the other students.

DEATH OF INDIAN MAHARAJAH.

UNTIMELY END OF YOUNG RULER.

COOCH BEHAR ONCE MORE IN MOURNING.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar died at two o'clock this morning.—Reuter.

[His Highness Maharajah Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born in 1882, and succeeded his father on September 18, 1911. He was educated at Eton where he received instruction for about seven years, and since then he had been a regular annual visitor to Europe.

The late Maharajah was of a very slim build, and showed every indication of a delicate constitution. As a personal friend, he had many attributes to commend him. Lavish and generous to a remarkable degree, Cooch Behar's name was a household word in Calcutta, and no greater hospitality could have been expected in any other part of the city than that dispensed at "Woodlands". Hospitality and Cooch Behar were synonymous terms. There was no better example, perhaps, of this than the reception accorded to Lord Carmichael when the Governor of Bengal first visited the Maharajah's State a few months ago.

The State of Cooch Behar extends to about 1,307 square miles, with a population of approximately 600,000. The capital, which bears the same name as the State, has a population of about 9,000, and the annual revenue is in the neighbourhood of 23 lakhs.

Among the other bereaved relatives of the late Maharajah are Prince Jitendra who was married only last week to Princess Indira of Baroda; Prince Victor, who is also now in England; Princess Protiva, who was recently married to Mr. Sanders, and another sister who is the wife of Mr. Ghosal, late Collector of Godhra.

The mother of the deceased Chief, Rani Soonitidevi, who is at present in England, comes from a famous Brahmo family and is the grand-daughter of Babu Kisharchandra Sen, the founder of the Brahmo Samaj.

Since the departure, recently, of the Maharajah to England, the administration of the State devolved on a Council comprised of the Superintendent of the State (who filled the position of vice-president), the Dewan in the Revenue Department, and the chief judicial officer.

The ruler of Cooch Behar is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.]

THE DELHI PAMPHLET.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S CHARACTER VINDICATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

At the High Court the Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justice Stephen and Woodroffe delivered judgment regarding the application made by Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the *Comrade* against an order of the Bengal Government, forfeiting under the Press Act a pamphlet entitled "Come over to Macedonia and help us."

The Chief Justice, in the course of a lengthy judgment, observed that no conditions were necessary to the forfeiture; only it must appear to the Local Government that the publication contained the words, signs, or visible representation of the nature described in Section 4, and that the Local Government must state the grounds of its opinion. As to the first the Advocate-General assured them that the Local Government received a copy before the notification was published. As to the second condition, his Lordship held that the notification was the repetition of the words in the Section and these could not be the grounds. The notification was insufficient and was not a compliance with the terms of the Act; yet their Lordships were barred from questioning the legality of the forfeiture it purported to declare. His Lordship then dwelt with the question whether the pamphlet contained words of the nature described in Section 4. The language of the Section was as wide as human ingenuity could make it. It was difficult to see to what lengths the operation of these sections might not be plausibly extended by an ingenious mind. The pamphlet, it was said, so far from bringing Englishmen into hatred was the highest compliment that could be paid to them. The Advocate-General had admitted that the pamphlet was not seditious and did not offend any provision of the criminal law of India.

After reading Section 153 A of the Penal Code the Chief Justice said: "By the Press Act if the legislature has employed a language wide enough to cover the pamphlet the lack of reserve affords no answer to the forfeiture. The pamphlet would doubtless bring into hatred unchristian Christians whose deeds of atrocity are described. The theory presented is that the reflection of this hatred might fall not indeed on Government, but on His Majesty's Christian and English subjects in British India. If this be Government's view, with all the information at its disposal, the Court cannot affirm that this could not be so and affirm it with a degree of assurance that would entitle it to set aside a measure of safety, on which Government had solemnly resolved. Government may be in possession of information, which it would be impossible to disclose in a court of law and yet obviously requiring immediate action; therefore a jurisdiction to pronounce on the wisdom or unwisdom of executive action has been witheld, and rightly witheld. Political considerations and reasons of State are the life-blood of executive action, but they have no place in a court of law. The fact is that the executive and judicial authorities stand on wholly different plans for purposes of arriving at a decision as to the propriety of executive action, and one cannot sit in judgment on the determinations of the other.

In conclusion, the Chief Justice observed: "Mr. Mahomed Ali is by no means unknown in India. He has lost his book but he retains his character and he is free from the stigma that he apprehended."

The application was dismissed without costs.

SERVANTS OF INDIA

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S TRIBUTE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, Member of Council, presiding at a lecture given by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, member of the Council of the Servants of India Society, on the aims and work of that Society, made some very complimentary remarks. He was glad to read what the speaker had said in his book describing the constitution and rules of the Society, that one of the main principles, to which the Society had regard, was that the members frankly accepted the connection between Britain and India as ordained by the inscrutable dispensation of Providence for India's good. It appeared to him as a fundamental thesis, which should be accepted by all citizens who wished to work together for the good of India. In the present circumstances it was not conceivable that it would be for the good of India that the connection should be severed and whatever body it was—whether it was the Servants of India Society or the Social Service League or the Seva Sadan or National Congress—it could not be doing good work for India, unless it took as its basis the fact of the British connection with India.

AN APPRECIATION.

Sir Richard Lamb then said that he would not go deeply into the political aspects of the work done by the Society. He did not like to regard any member of the Council as belonging to the Opposition, as he had seen Mr. Gokhale, the founder of the Society, described in some papers, and he did not regard any member serving in any Legislative Council in India as working in opposition. He might be unfavourable to a particular measure or particular line of policy, but he was not really in opposition. As regards the social work of the Society, the speaker said he would like to state frankly and fully the very great appreciation that the Government of Bombay had of the work done by the Society in the matter of famine relief. The fodder famine in Gujarat last year and again in Ahmednagar this year, afforded scope for a very large amount of active help from non-officials, and he would say unreservedly that in affording help and assistance, the Servants of India Society had rendered services which could hardly be too highly appreciated.

In other respects also, said Sir Richard, the Servants of India Society was helping the Government to better the lot of the people. A large industrial and artisan population was springing up in most of the large cities of India and the work of the Society among those classes in endeavouring to get them to live better lives was of the very first importance, and he hoped would help to bring about better conditions of life than now prevailed. It was a noteworthy fact that amongst the "Dhers" also the work of the Society was being undertaken. It was not possible for Government to do everything or to know everything that ought to be done, but if there arose among the people persons who devoted themselves to working for the people, then Government had a valuable means of getting to know what ought to be done and how it could be done. In social matters, such as the reform of the Holi and the caste system, work was being done, and he hoped the young generation would bear in mind what they had heard that day and thus learn how they could best serve their country.

INDIAN AMBITIONS.

CONTROL OF THE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

At a public meeting under the joint auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, the following resolutions were passed:—

That in view of the repeated declarations of the Government accepting the principle of and the necessity for the separation of the executive and judicial functions, the definite pledge given by Sir Harvey Adamson, as Home Member, that the Government of India have decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of the said functions in those parts of India, where local conditions were favourable, and in view of the urgency and importance of this reform, this meeting urges the Government to take steps to carry out the scheme speedily; (b) that in order that any scheme of separation should be really effective, this meeting is of opinion that the judicial service should be rendered independent of executive control and supervision, and be placed entirely under the authority of the High Court and that, further, the service be reconstituted mainly from the Bar and the ranks of trained lawyers; (c) that as a necessary corollary to the reform, recommended above, this meeting is of opinion that all the High Courts in India should have direct relations with the Government of India instead of with the local Governments and that, further, the Home Department of the Government of India be relieved of all duties in connection with the different High Courts.

The following resoultions were also passed:—That this meeting considers that the Council of the Secretary of State for India as at present constituted should be abolished, as a necessary preliminary to all other reforms, and is of opinion that in the interests of good government efficient control by Parliament is essential in the present system of administration, and for this purpose it is necessary to place the salary of the Secretary of State for India on British estimates and to have a standing committee of the House of Commons for Indian affairs; (b) this meeting is further of opinion that should the council continue to exist, it is essential that not less than half the number thereof should consist of elected representatives of the people of India.

Another resolution, referring to the South African question, was also passed.

There was a large gathering and the chair was occupied by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., retired Dewan of Mysore.

POONA SEASON.

CRICKET, HUNTING AND RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

Last Monday evening instead of the usual forthnightly dance at the Gymkhana there was a subscription fancy dress dance which was a very cheery affair, and was largely attended. There were many dinner parties given beforehand both by private hostesses and at the Gymkhana which presented a strange sight with every one dining in their fancy costumes. A great feature of the evening was the large dinner given by His Excellency the Governor's Staff. They and an equal number of ladies were all dressed as mauve pierrots, which, as every one knows, are the Government House colours. The men were in mauve satin loose suit with white pows-pows and white felt hat with mauve tassels and the ladies were in short mauve tulle dresses with white satin rosettes and pretty tulle ruffles. Some had powdered hair which certainly looked most effective. Dancing began shortly after 9-30, and after the fourth dance Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived, accompanied by Captains Vaughan and Goldie. Immediately on their arrival the band struck up the lancers, and three sets were formed, the centre one being composed entirely of the mauve pierrots-troupe. Their Excellencies did not dance, but watched the proceedings from the stage. Among those I noticed in the Government House set were Majors Hughes and Greig, Captains Lawrence, Wilson, and Egerton and Mr. Hogg; and among the ladies were Mesdames Davie, Reynolds, Hogg, Mayer Kay, and Misses Nesbitt and Lloyd. At the close of the lancers a flashlight photo was taken, every one being grouped round the stage. Their Excellencies left shortly after. Supper was served at 1 a. m. in the badminton court at numberless small tables. The dresses were some of them really very good indeed, and one was greatly struck at the large number of people who came in fancy costume instead of ordinary evening dress as is so often the case. Among the ladies I noticed Mrs. Beale as a quaker in a large brimmed black quaker hat. Mrs. Pollard looked well as a Spanish lady very well carried out in bright red and yellow with a handsome black lace mantilla on her head. Mrs. Baddeley wore a remarkably well carried out dress of the early Victorian period. The skirt was a huge pale pink crinoline with a short satin jacket in green and a poked bonnet trimmed with a feather and pink roses and a small pink sunshade; to match her hair was dressed with the short little curls on either side. Both Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Jourdain looked well as Irilbys and Mrs Mindle had on a very handsome costume as the merry widow in black net and sequins and a yellow feather in her hair. One of the most original dresses was worn by Mrs. Rieu who represented "Weldon's Fashions" in a yellow satin gown with fashion pictures stuck round the skirt and on the bodice, and on the top of the bodice a narrow band with "what shall she wear" painted in black letters. Among the men there were endless pierrots in red, black and white. Colonel Pollard went as Monsieur Blanc, and looked a typical Frenchman with powdered hair and moustache and imperial. Mr. Frost as a Bulgarian officer was almost unrecognizable with a fierce moustache and hair brushed well up.

THE POONA A. D. C.

On Friday and Saturday nights the Poona A. D. C. gave their first performance this season in the shape of a pierrot entertainment. Great credit is due to Mr. Frost, the Hon. Sec., of the A. D. C., and to Mr. Cowan who very kindly undertook the onerous duties of musical director. The show was voted on all sides to be a great success, and this was borne out by the number of people who came on both nights. The company consisted of four ladies and six men, the former being in black pierrette costume, and the latter in white. The performers were Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Vines and Miss Jephson and Messrs. Douglas, Frost, Wingate, Wright, Edwards, and Hider. They had a most enthusiastic audience on each night. It is invidious to make distinctions, but I must mention especially Mrs. Binning whom you have heard in Bombay, whose beautiful contralto voice was heard to great advantage in her two songs, "Echoes" and "Never Mind the Weather," both of which items were most heartily encored. I hope the A. D. C. will be equally successful in the play they are starting to rehearse this week, and which, I hear, is to be produced towards the end of September. The play chosen is the farcical comedy "Are you a Mason?." On Tuesday and Wednesday the Dallas Company gave performances in the Gymkhana to crowded houses. The plays they put on were "Baby Mine" and "The Glad Eye" both of which you have had an opportunity of seeing in Bombay. The Company had a very good reception here and it is to be hoped will visit Poona again during the course of the ensuing year.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

On Tuesday the meet was at the Body Guard Lines near Aundh. The field numbered 20, a certain number of folk evidently staying away on account of their having been up late the night before at the fancy dress dance. Moving off along the Kirkee Road the Master drew the fields to the right of the road. A jack was soon afoot and hounds picking up the line carried it across the road into the Botanical Gardens. The field had to wait on the road outside the Gardens as it would never do to gallop about inside. The jack was obliged to break back into the Ganeshkhind grounds or else over the ground close to them as on the far side of the gardens the Mula river bars the way. Hounds hunted him up and down the gardens for a while before he broke across the road through the north east gate into the Government House grounds round which they hunted him, eventually forcing him out near the Body Guard stables. Soon after this scent failed after a slow hunt of nearly one hour. The Master then drew round the north side of Government House towards the Bullocks' Hump but all this part of the country was drawn blank and hounds were taken back to the meet. At 9-30 a.m. on Thursday a field of between 60

(Continued on page 9.)

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

A RUINED INDUSTRY.

EFFECT OF "WHITE AUSTRALIA" POLICY.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

*MELBOURNE, Aug. 19.

The delegates to the Fremantle Trades Hall were faced with a knotty problem at their last meeting in respect to a motion tabled by a delegate from the Coastal Shipwright and Boatbuilders' Union that permits should be granted to new pearling luggers, irrespective of the crew they would carry, until the year 1914. When the Federal Government, in order to give practical effect to their "White Australia" policy, decided that pearling luggers should be manned by white crews, a storm of protest was raised by pearlers, and the Government decided that the regulations prohibiting the employment of Asiatic crews should not come into operation until December, 1914. No permits, however, for the employment of colored crews on new luggers would be granted in the interim, and since 1910 very few luggers have been built. The regulations struck a severe blow to the lugger building-industry both at Fremantle and in other parts of Australia, and although the members of the Coastal Boat Builders' Union approve of the "White Australia" policy, they hold that a similar concession to that granted to the Pearlers' Association, for the issue of permits till the year 1914, should have been extended to them. It was urged by some of the delegates that the carrying of the motion would practically amount to a repudiation of the "White Australia" policy, which was one of the foremost principles in the Labour Party's platform. The coastal boat builders' delegate said when the Federal Government decided to grant permits to pearlers to employ coloured labor up to 1914, they should also have given some consideration to the boat-builders. Since 1910 no permits to employ Asiatics on new luggers had been given, the result being that the lugger-building industry was now practically a dead letter. As an indication of how seriously the industry had been affected, he might point out that the cost of a lugger delivered to an agent at Fremantle was, roughly, £390 and it would cost about another £190 to deliver the boat at Broome. Between the years 1902 and 1910 something like 180 luggers were built at Fremantle, representing an outlay of considerably over £100,000. This amount had been practically divided amongst the workers of Fremantle in seven years, as during the 1904-5 season very little building was done, owing to the depression in the pearling industry. Prior to 1902, 300 luggers were built at Fremantle at a total cost of £134,300. It would thus be seen that lugger-building industry had returned almost a quarter of a million to the people of Fremantle up to 1910, when the new regulations came into force. During the past two years only one lugger had been built at Fremantle, and an industry, which had formerly been worth about £14,000 a year, was now worth nothing. He considered that they had not had a fair deal from the people in the eastern States. His Union was in favor of permits being issued to new boats until 1914, which after all, was only placing the builder on the same footing as the pearler, who had already been granted that concession. One delegate pointed out that it was stated that the application of the "White Australia" policy to the pearling industry would mean the employment of from 7,000 to 8,000 white people in the north-west. He was sorry to say, however, that white divers had not proved a success. Other speakers said the question was a particularly delicate one, and though they sympathised with the Boat Builder's Union, they considered the association would, to a certain extent, stultify itself by endorsing the motion. If the association could assist the Boat Builders' Union without doing violence to the "White Australia" policy, the delegates would be willing to do so. Finally it was decided to refer the matter to a committee.

MINISTERIAL POLICY.

There is much that is of great interest and importance, but comparatively little that was unexpected, in the statement of Ministerial policy submitted to both Houses on the re-assembling of the Commonwealth Parliament on Tuesday. In all its broad features the Liberal policy was declared at the general elections, and with this the Ministerial statement agrees, though additional information is given respecting several matters of detail. The elections themselves are responsible for the opening paragraph of the Ministerial statement, which foreshadows a comprehensive scheme of electoral reform. Experience undeniably establishes the necessity for purification of the rolls, the restoration of the postal vote, the removal of facilities for grave abuses in connection with the working of the present system of absent voting, and the unfettering of the press. The Government have already put an end to party manipulation of the public service by means of "preference to unionist," and propose to go further by amending the arbitration law so as to prohibit the granting of preference to the members of Unions which are not purely industrial in their functions, but employ some of their funds in political propaganda. They will also seek to restore the exemption of rural workers from the operation of the Act. On the fiscal question it was known that the Government would undertake to maintain the accepted policy of Protection, and rectify anomalies in the tariff, while the Inter-State Commission will enquire generally into the operation of the existing schedules with a view to their adjustment and revision.

SOCIAL INTERESTS.

The central feature of the social policy of the Federal Government, as presented to Parliament on Tuesday, is the great scheme of national insurance on a contributory basis. It will deal with sickness, accident, maternity, widowhood, and unemployment. The third item of the list gives the reply of Ministers to the Opposition taunt that they would not dare to touch the baby bonus. They point out that the allowance is claimed in a very large proportion of the total of maternity cases, and that the expenditure is likely to amount this year to the enormous sum of £650,000. The idea of the Government is to restrict the grant to necessitous cases. They have shown equal courage in declaring for freehold as against leasehold in setting the land-laws of the Northern Territory. The development of

[* By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

the new Federal possession in the north is to be vigorously undertaken. A Bill will be introduced for the construction of the proposed line from Pine Creek to the Katherine River, which, we may hope, will prove to be the first instalment towards the completion of the transcontinental railway along the direct route. There is to be a trial survey with the object of connecting Darwin with Port Augusta by way of the MacDonnell Ranges and with the eastern railway system Camooweal. With these proposals a scheme of of immigration is associated. The promise is made that the East-West railway will be pushed on as rapidly as possible and very properly the Government pledge themselves to seek a conference with the State Ministries in order to arrive at an agreement on the question of a uniform national, gauge. A wise policy of co-operation with the States for the better utilisation of the Murray River system, in the interests of navigation as well as irrigation, is also indicated. Immigration is to be fostered under an arrangement which will divide the task between the Commonwealth and the States, the former exercising control at one end, and the latter assuming responsibility at the other. On this basis it should be possible to arrange an effective scheme of co-operative action. The financial programme of the Government contemplates the establishment of Parliamentary control over loan expenditure, the better regulation of the purchase and control of stores, the protection of the note issue by providing for the gold reserve originally agreed upon, the termination of the competition of the Commonwealth with the State Savings Banks, and the taking over of the State public debts. All these are desirable, and some of them urgent, reforms, and it remains to be seen whether anything can be done, with Parliament as at present constituted, and with an overwhelming Labour majority in the Senate, to give effect to the Ministerial policy.

THE NAVAL BASE.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon, the Prime Minister laid a statement of the policy of the Government on the table, and asked it to be taken into consideration in the Address-in-Reply. Amongst other matters referred to was that of naval development. The memorandum suggested that a conference should be held at an early date. Meantime, it added, the proposals submitted in Admiral Henderson's report would be generally adhered to. The memorandum further stated that in view of the very large sums of money involved in the construction of the dockyards, naval bases, etc., it is absolutely necessary to obtain at once high professional advice as to the best sites for the works, the plans to be adopted, and the immediate and ultimate cost. None of these essential matters, it continued, have as yet been settled. Meantime, any preliminary work that can be properly and economically carried out in Western Port and Cockburn Sound will be continued.

As this statement seemed to imply the reduction, if not the cessation, of work at the proposed naval base in Cockburne sound, the Government in Melbourne were communicated with, and a reply was received as follows :—

There is no intention to alter the position of the naval base at Cockburn Sound or Western Port. All that is proposed to be is to get expert advice as to the best position in these places for the naval base, docks, etc. None of these has been decided upon by any great authority. This will be done at once. The question has to be decided whether Jervoise Bay is the better position in Cockburn Sound, or is there another with superior claims. There is no plan as yet as to channels through Success and Parmelia Banks, nor their mode of construction, width, depth, and cost being decided upon as a whole. The entire work has been begun without any plans of works to be done or estimates for expenditure to be incurred. What is proposed to be done is simply to carry out the work in a proper and systematic way. After fully deciding what is to be done, the mode of doing it and the cost of work will at once come under consideration."

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.

It will be many months before the Australian Flying Corps can possibly commence active operations. Of the five flying machines ordered in England by the late Government three have arrived. One (a biplane) is stored in Melbourne, and the other two (monoplanes) are stored in Sydney. The other two have not yet been delivered. Expensive plant was purchased by the late Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce), including a motor car, motor lorry, and machinery for the repair shop. Six appointments were also made, and five of the men who were appointed have arrived in Australia, and are, through no fault of their own, walking about doing nothing. The delay has been caused because when the machines were ordered and the men appointed arrangements had not been concluded for a flying ground. It was originally intended to establish the flying ground in the new Federal territory, but this was found in advisable. The late Minister then selected a site in Victoria, but up to the present it has not been acquired. On the present Government taking office it was found that the Defence authorities had asked the Home Affairs Department to buy the site, but no price had ever been mentioned. The Minister for Defence (Senator Millen) asked for full information on the subject, and it was then discovered that there was no road to the proposed site, and that the Government would have to defray the cost of making a mile and a half of road. This matter has still to be arranged, and hangars have to be built. In the circumstances it is considered unlikely that flying operations will be commenced before the end of the year.

THE CITIZEN FORCES.

An official statement, issued by the Adjutant-General (Colonel H. G. Chauvel), shows that at the end of the financial year 90,005 senior cadets were liable for training throughout Australia, and of these 87,001 were actually serving in the ranks (says the "Argus"). The number of cadets (exclusive of the 1899 quota) undergoing traning in the various States was as follow :—Queensland, 11,893; New South Wales, 31,828; Victoria, 27,400; South Australia, 8,727; Western Australia, 4,195, Tasmania, 2,878. The boys born in 1899 have not responded to the call to arms as readily as was anticipated, the total number of registrations being over 2,000 below that of the 1898 quota, which was, in its turn, over 6,000 short of the record in the four previous years. Defence Department officers feel very little concern over the deficiency, as it is believed that practically the whole of the shirkers will be traced by members of the provost staff. With regard to the 18 year-old lads who passed into the citizen soldier lines at the beginning of July, it is shown that in the various States the numbers were as follows:—Queensland, 2,196; New South Wales, 6,058; Victoria, 5,453, South Australia, 1,887; Western Australia, 722; Tasmania, 610. The total number of youths promoted to the fighting line this financial year is .6,926.

A.

Rhodesia is to have a series of new stamps, which will show the King as a yachtsman.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HINDU MENDICANT TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

The following special jury was empanelled :—Mr. John G. Martin (Foreman), Mr. Bhogilal Virchand Dipchand, Mr. Rustom K. Allibless, Mr. Dostmahomed N. Joosab, Mr. H. Harwood, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Petit, Mr. N. R. Divecha, Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda and Mr. C. Lucas. The case of Govindas Hira Daji (28), a Hindu mendicant who was committed for trial by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murder, was first dealt with.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. A. P. Mehta, was for prosecution, and Mr. Barrow defended.

It was stated that on July 25, last, at about 9 a. m. two mendicants, the accused and the deceased, a Panjabi Sadhu, emerged from Madhav Bag, on the Panjrapole side quarreling among themselves. The accused had a heavy stick in his hand. He swung the stick, holding it with both his hands and struck the deceased on the right leg below the knee. The latter fell down, and the accused, holding the stick with both his hands, inflicted more blows. The people in the neighbourhood ran up but the accused managed to escape to the Panjrapole, where he was arrested by a Ramosi of the Panjrapole. The Ramosi picked up the stick and took away the accused to the police station. The police then arrived on the scene and removed the injured man to the hospital where he died the same evening.

After recording the evidence his Lordship summed up the case and the jury having returned an unanimous verdict of guilty, his Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

MURDER IN A MILL.

Manick Keroo, a Hindu (30), was tried by his Lordship and the same special jury on a charge of murder.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Chitre, prosecuted, while Mr. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the accused.

Counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, said that on February 17, 1912, at about 9 a. m., the accused rushed into the compound of the Spring Mill at Naigaum in an excited state and stabbed a Ramosi named Laxman Matad in his chest. Laxman died instantaneously. Some mill hands, who saw this raised a cry, so the accused ran away and concealed himself in a hut. On receiving information, the police arrived on the scene, and searched for the accused who was then arrested in a hut.

The evidence of Major Stewart showed that the accused was insane and he was accordingly sent to the Lunatic Asylum after his trial in the police court.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship in acquitting the accused said that he should be kept in jail as he wanted to report the matter to the Government.

SEQUEL TO FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

DAMAGES REDUCED.

Judgment was delivered in an appeal by Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla against a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod directing him to pay to Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia Rs. 38,000 as damages for serious injuries sustained in a motor-car accident between Deolali and Igatpuri by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Davar and Mr. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the appellant and the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Messrs. Bahadurji and R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya represented the respondent.

This suit was filed on August 19, 1911, by Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia who was then temporarily residing in London by his attorney, Kavasha Dossabhai Wadia against Sorabji Hormusji Battliwala of Bombay. In his plaint the plaintiff stated that on September 18, 1910, when he was invited by the defendant's wife in the presence and as agent of the defendant to drive with the defendant and herself in the defendant's steam motor car to Igatpuri and back he accepted the invitation and got into the car which proceeded to Igatpuri. There were seven persons in the car which was constructed to carry five persons only.

Mr. Justice Batchelor read his judgment as follows:—

The suit, which gives rise to this appeal, was filed to obtain damages for personal injuries sustained while the plaintiff was being driven cautiously by his friend, the defendant, in the defendant's motor car.

The learned trial Judge, Mr. Justice Macleod, has found that the defendant is liable on the ground of negligence, and has awarded to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 38,000 damages. The defendant now appeals from that decree.

It will be convenient to use the word "accident" in reference to the occurrence in reference, but the word must be understood in its popular sense, and not as indicating any suggestion as to whether the occurrence was or was not avoidable.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

The accident then occurred while the defendant was driving a party of relatives, and friends in his white steam-car from Deolali to Igatpuri. On the way there is a level-crossing over the G. I. P. Rly, and this crossing admittedly is such as needs some degree of care to pass in safety; coming from Deolali it is approached on a fairly straight road, but the crossing itself turns to the left somewhat abruptly from the road, and when once the crossing is passed, the road swings round sharply to the right. Moreover, as this plan and the photographs on the record show, this sharp turn of the road to the right is invisible to an approaching driver until he is practically over the level-crossing; and his view to his front is further impeded by a railway gateman's lodge situated on the far side of the crossing to the approaching driver's right hands. Admittedly the defendant's car, for one reason or another, failed to take the sharp right-handed turn after the crossing. Instead of doing so, it preserved its direction in practically a straight line, with the result that just beyond the crossing it left the road and ran or jumped down the bank to the left into the paddy field beyond. Except the defendant himself, who was at the wheel and thus had some support, all the occupants of the car were thrown out with much violence, and were more or less seriously injured; one little girl was, unfortunately, killed outright, and the plaintiff received such grave injuries to his leg that he will, as the medical evidence proves, remain a cripple for the rest of his life.

LIABILITY OF DEFENDANT.

The first question which arises is whether the learned judge below was right in holding that the defendant is in law liable in respect of the injuries caused to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, as we have said, had no licence to drive, and the defendant in driving him was giving his services gratuitously as a friend. In these circumstances it is contended for the defendant that no liability can attach to him unless he is shown to have been guilty of gross negligence, of something amounting to culpable default, and that in law he is not liable for mere want of foresight or mistake of judgement. In support of this contention Mr. Setalvad has cited "Moffat-Baleman" and "Giblin and McMullen." If the law laid down in this decision caused any embarrassment to the present plaintiff in the facts underlying this appeal, it might be relevant to observe that Giblin v. McMullen was not a case of an accident at all, and that in Moffat's case the judgment was largely based upon the consideration that the evidence did not disclose any tenable theory to explain how the accident arose. In our opinion, however, it is unnecessary to pursue this subject, because this case must be decided on its own facts, and those facts are decision against the defendant, even on the assumption that the rulings in the two cited cases are applicable without reservation or qualification. In other words, it is unnecessary here to attempt either to fix the precise difference between negligence and gross negligence or to define the exact degree of the defendant's liability.

DEFENDANT'S CARELESSNESS.

For in our view, on the facts of this case, the defendant's negligence and carelessness were such that putting the law as to his responsibility most favourably to him it is impossible to acquit him of liability. Assuming that gross negligence amounting to culpable default is required, then we think, we have it here.

It appears so us, however that the determination of this point of law will be facilated if we consider not so much the degree of negligence which would expose the defendant to liability as the nature of the positive duty, which in the circumstances of this case was cast upon him. Upon this aspect of the matter we have the guidance of the Earl of Halsbury's "Laws of England" (title Negligence art. 641). Mr. Setalwad admits that the driving of a motor-car is a business or occupation requiring skill and undoubtedly the defendant had that skill, that being so, and he being a volunteer; the article cited lays down that he was bound to act to the best of his skill, which must be such as a person skilled in such matters may reasonably be expected to possess. Reference may be made to Wilson and Brett where the point is illustrated. That was a case where the defendant, who was skilled in the management and riding of horses, rode the plaintiff's horse gratuitously at the plaintiff's request in order to show the horse for sale. In riding over slippery ground the defendant let down the horse and injured him by breaking his knee. The jury found for the plaintiff and on a motion for new trial on the ground of misdirection Parke B. stated the law thus in his judgment. "The defendant was shown to be a person conversant with horses and was, therefore, bound to use such care and skill as a person conversant with horses might be expected to use; if he did not, he was guilty of negligence. The whole effect of what was said by the learned judge as to the distinction between this case and that of a borrower was this : that this particular defendant, being in fact a person of competent skill, was in effect in the same situation as that of a borrower, who in point of law, represents to the lender that he is a person of competent skill. In the case of a gratuitous bribe, when his profession or situation is such as to imply the possession of competent skill, he is equally liable for the neglect to use it." In our present case the defendant was admittedly a person of competent skill in driving a motor car though the evidence suggests that he was anervous driver; moreover, he placed himself in a situation which implied the possession of competent skill.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

If this is a correct statement of the law, the only question which remains is whether the defendant at the critical point of the drive exercised such skill as a person skilled in driving motor cars may reasonably be expected to possess. We entirely agree with Mr. Justice Macleod that this question must be answered in the negative. In our opinion the evidence establishes that the sole cause of the disaster was the excessive and reckless speed at which the defendant was driving. It appears to us that this explanation is the only reasonable explanation of the proved or admitted facts, and is also the explanation which defendant himself made immediately after the accident. It is not easy to feel quite confident as to the details of the defence, which is now attempted; but the gist of it appears to be in the assertion that, as the defendant approached the level crossing, only the left-hand gates were thrown open for his passage, and then the roadway was thus so blocked that even at the 8 or 9 miles an hour at which he was travelling, he was unable to turn the car after it had passed the further gate. Upon the evidence, it is, we think, not possible to hold that the incident occurred in this way. It is, however, material to note that, on his own showing, the defendant, at least by the time he had reached the crossing, became aware of the proximity of the coming express, and accelerated his speed on this account. It might, at first sight, seem that this was a very plausible admission, and being to some extent against the defendant's own interest, should be accepted as the whole truth, but it is to be observed that in view of the defendant's first statements made on the Igatpuri platform in the presence of such independent witnesses as Cherryor Arnot, it was open to the defendant to avoid the admission that he quickened his speed at or about the crossing.

CONDITION OF THE GATES.

The foundation of the defendant's case as made in this appeal, lies in the contention that on his approaching the crossing the right-hand gates were closed to him, that he had to pass through the left-hand gates, which alone were opened to him, and that in consequence his course was fatally hampered. It is very possible that the defendant in the moment of confusion and danger did not really observe the condition of the gates, but in any event we are satisfied that his present account of their position is incorrect. His own best witness, indeed the only witness on the defendant's side who inspires us with any confidence as to the circumstances of the accident, is Mr. P. S. Talayarkhan, who was driving the Renault car containing the other members of the excursion. Mr. Talyarkhan, who crossed the railway a minute or two before the defendant came up in the steam-car, deposes that the right-hand gates were opened for him and that he had no difficulty in keeping to the road; it is indeed admitted by Mr. Setalwad and is manifest from the plans, that the crossing and turning present no more difficulty if the right-hand gates are open than if all the gates are open, and the defandant's case confessedly depends upon the theory that the left-side gates, and they alone, were open. Now the evidence is practically uniform that, just after Mr. Talyarkhan had crossed, the gateman was proceeding to shut the opened gates, when he heard the defendant's horn and, suspending the operation of closing the gates, he at once threw them open. It is, in our judgment, not believeable that at such a junction the gateman should have the useless trouble to finish closing the half closed right gates in order that the might open the less convenient left gates which were fast shut. Even on this footing, therefore, the defendant's case fails. But upon the evidence we see no escape from the conclusion that all four gates were thrown open to defendant's passage. We do not for a moment suggest that Mr. Talyarkhan is not telling the truth to the best of his recollection but if, as he admits, he found the right hand gates open, he would not be concerned to observe whether the left gates were open or shut, for their position would have been a matter of no moment to him. However that may be, we find that in fact all four gates were opened for the defendant.

After criticising other evidence his Lordship continued:

THE FINDING.

On consideration of the whole evidence, therefore, we are bound to agree with the conclusion of the learned trying judge, that the sole cause of the disaster was that the defendant in order to get ahead of the coming train drove to the crossing and over it, at an excessive speed, and in total disregard of the need for caution imposed by the fact that the road in front of him was hidden from his view on account of the abrupt turning. In these circumstences we cannot doubt that putting the skill and caution exigible from the defendant at their very lowest, he was grossly and culpably negligent. It follows that he is liable in damages.

As to the amount of damages which should be awarded, the learned judge has allowed Rs. 8,000 on the score of expenses, Rs. 10,000 on the score of pain and suffering, and Rs. 20,000 on the score of loss of income, past and prospective. All these items have been attacked by Mr. Setalwad for the defendant, but we have heard no argument which would justify us in interfering with the damages allowed under the two last mentioned heads. The plaintiff is a young man, who had a career of good promise before him. That career has been ruined; he has already suffered intense pain and is likely to suffer in the future; he is crippled for life, and his means of earning a fair income in the future, if they have not been destroyed, have been lamentably reduced. Therefore on neither of these heads can the damages awarded be regarded as excessive.

EXCESSIVE CLAIM OF EXPENSES.

We think, however, that a reduction of Rs. 2,000 should be made from the Rs. 8,000 which Mr. Justice Macleod allowed for expenses. The details supplied by the plaintiff's show that these expenses have been calculated on a somewhat extravagant scale, yet the plaintiff's own estimate is exceeded by the learned judge by about Rs. 400. We cannot allow Mr. Setalwad's contention that the plaintiff was not justified in going to England at all for treatment, seing that he was advised to do so by his own Surgeon, Dr. Masina, a gentleman of acknowledged professional skill. But the expenses incurred while in England on account of hotel and other charges, and various sums debited on account of board or lodging, clothing, and expenses at Deolali seem to us to be exaggerated, and upon consideration of the evidence and the arguments on these points we think it right to reduce the Rs. 8,000 on this head to Rs. 6,000.

The result, therefore, is that the only alteration to be made in the decree is that the damages allowed to the plaintiff are to be Rs. 36,000, instead of Rs. 38,000; in other respects the decree under appeal is affirmed.

Each party will bear his own costs of the last day's hearing of the appeal, and all other costs in the appeal must be borne by the defendant (the appellant).

LEGAL ADVISER'S LIABILITY.

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor in an appeal against the finding of Mr. Justice Beaman ordering Mr. Yakoob Ibrahim Sayani, a pleader of the High Court, and an articled clerk to Messrs. Kanga and Patell, to pay the complainant, Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar, a sum of Rs. 3,046, being the principal of Rs. 2,000 and interest thereon, which Mr. Sayani was alleged to have induced the plaintiff to pay to one Abdul Rehman Kamroodin on the mortgage of a certain property. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant suppressed the fact of certain encumbrances on the property mortgaged and thereby caused damages to him.

Messrs. Mirza and Setalwad, barristers, instructed by Messrs. Dubash and Co., appeared for the appellant, and Messrs. Strangman and Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the respondent.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said that the suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,046 and interest.

After recording evidence, His Lordship said that the wrong done to a third party while acting on behalf of a principal was not the only ground upon which the defendant's liability might be established. The lower Court had held that a false representation had been made fraudulently. Their Lordships held that the plaintiffs had not sufficient certainty in the matter to induce them to send the defendant for trial on a criminal charge.

POLICE COURTS.

SALE OF FIREARMS.

MAN'S ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, brought Edgar James Ball, alias George Overton Smith, lately a gunner in the 79th Battery stationed at Jhansi, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, and charged him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gun, a rifle, and some rounds of ammunition belonging to Major W. F. Tilley, formerly of the Royal Engineers, and valued at Rs. 240.

The facts alleged are that the accused deserted the Army in January last and took up work in Messrs Brandon & Co's refreshment rooms at the Victoria Terminus. Major Tilley, who was on his way Home, met the accused at the refreshment room and entrusted him with the articles and asked him to find a purchaser for them. It was said that the accused sold the articles and absconded to Calcutta with the proceeds of the sale. Major Tilley, who had left for England, communicated the matter with his agents in Bombay and they placed the matter in the hands of the police. The accused was arrested in Calcutta and taken to Jhansi where he was discharged from the Army Thence he was brought to Bombay.

The case was adjourned.

COCAINE SELLER HEAVILY SENTENCED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday sentenced Mulji Jetha, residing at Gogari Mohalla, to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of selling cocaine without license.

On Saturday evening Mr. McCarthy, Chief Excise Inspector, sent a man named Popat with some marked coins to the accused to purchase cocaine, he himself following Popat. At the accused's place he found Popat with one packet of cocaine and seized the marked coins and several other packets of cocaine from the accused. Mr. McCarthy arrested another man also, named Natheverial, who had just then purchased one packet from Mulji.

Both Mulji and Natheverial were placed before Mr. Oliveira, yesterday, Mulji being sentenced as stated, and the case against the other accused, who is but a lad, being postponed.

CUTTING OFF A MAN'S NOSE.

Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Maruti Hari before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, with causing grievous hurt to a factory hand, named Dharma Sada, residing at Elphinstone Road, by cutting off his nose.

Mr. B. N. Athavale, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complainant stated that on August 17, last, the mother of the accused came to his house and they had some quarrel. The accused came to the place and charged him with insulting his mother. He then cut his nose with a knife and inflicted wounds on his forehead, cheek and hip. Hearing his cries neighbours came to the place and prevented any further injury being done to him.

The complainant said that he suspected the cause of this assault was that he had had something do so with enticing away defendant's wife.

The magistrate after taking the evidence committed the accused to stand his trial at the High Court Sessions.

FIRST WIFE'S DEATH.

POLYGAMIST CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Harnibai, a Hindu woman, aged 30, and who resided with her husband, Anna Andai Bhowani, a labourer, and his second wife, Chandrabai, at Ghoropdeo, was found dead in her house on Sunday under suspicious circumstances.

At the Coroner's inquest, yesterday, on the body, Chandrabai, the second wife of the deceased's husband, and Chimabai, the mother of the deceased, stated that the woman was suffering from fever; but they did not know anything about the immediate cause of death.

Govind Mahadeo, a police constable, stated that there were constant quarrels between the woman and her husband. He said that the husband admitted having struck the woman a blow on her left side as she refused to take food and that she died about half an hour afterwards.

The evidence of the Police Surgeon showed that there was an abrasion on the right side of the forehead. One of the lower teeth was knocked out and was lying free in the mouth. The tenth left rib was broken and there were other injuries also in that region. The spleen, too, had been ruptured. Death was due to these injuries, and the Surgeon doubted if such injuries could have been inflicted with the fist unless the blows were delivered with very great force.

AN OPEN VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spleen and other injuries, but stated that there was not enough evidence to show by whom the injuries were caused.

Deputy Inspector Fern, however, charged Anna before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, with the murder of Harnibai. It was stated that his enquiries showed that the woman had no children and that some three years ago the accused married another wife. There were quarrels between the two wives, and the accused and his second wife decided to leave the house. They were taking away all the household articles when the first wife protested, stating she was entitled to a share. This gave rise to some altercation and Anna is then alleged to have assaulted her with a stone-pestle, which caused her death.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

STATEMENT REGARDING RECENT FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

The Hon. Sir F. W. Duke made a lengthy statement regarding the floods in the Burdwan Division. He estimated the area affected, and the loss of human lives, cattle, house property and crops, and also described the relief measures adopted. He concluded by saying that the question of preventing the recurrence of such disasters was engaging the attention of Government, but no pronouncement on the subject could be made at present.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh asked for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the sanitary condition of the municipal and rural area and to draw a scheme for the provision of better sanitation and medical relief to such areas.

The resolution was lost.

The Council then adjourned *sine-die*.

KHULNA DACOITS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The case has been disposed of at Khulna in which twelve Peshawaris were charged with dacoity and assault, and the theft of Rs. 4,000. Two of the accused were acquitted, but the remaining ten were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each.

Harvesting has been carried on in Hertfordshire and Essex by moonlight, the workers sleeping during the heat of the day.

RECENT STABLE COLLAPSE.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION THE CAUSE.

The adjourned enquiry by the Coroner regarding the collapse of the Taja Nura stables, situated in Moreland Road, Byculla, which took place on Tuesday last, and which was the cause of the death of two syces, named Dhotar Ramdayal and Sawa Gaman, and some horses, was taken up yesterday at 6 p. m. at the morgue.

Inspector Stenson conducted the enquiry; Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, watched on behalf of Arab Muhamad bin Abdul Wahed Misri, the owner of the stables, and Mr. Bapurao N. Athavle, pleader, was present on behalf of Rajmand Vazir, the contractor of the stables.

Mr. Burjorji Muncherjee Nariman, the acting Superintendent of building of the Eastern Ward, said that he examined the building after the collapse, but not before. They inspected such buildings only if some complaints were received. The stable had been built about six years ago and all the requirements of the Municipality had been complied with in its construction. He thought the collapse was due to faulty construction.

The ridge ventilators were not properly fixed. It was fixed by two bolts to the posts. There was no need to screw the bolts. Another cause of the collapse might have been that the lofts were loaded with hay. The stable was an open shed and the roof was supported by wooden posts. Stables of this description are allowed in Bombay. Another cause of the fall might have been that the ridge ventilator roof was low. The plans for the main stable were passed in 1906. About ten months ago the ridge ventilators were raised eight or ten feet high. This alteration did not require permission. Unless very seriously observed, an ordinary person would not have noticed the defect. It was not the practice to conduct any house to house inspection of buildings to see if they were safe. The whole of the roof came down, but the posts were intact.

In reply to Mr. Saher, the witness said that he was informed that the owner had been asked by the Municipality to raise the height of the ridge roof from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. at the extremes. A notice, dated October 12, 1912, was read to the jury and, in answer to a question, the witness said that the centre of the ridge roof had been raised from 6 ft. to 8 ft.

Khan Sahib Jal D. Dubash, a P. W. D. Inspector, said that, at the instance of the Commissioner of Police, he inspected the stable after its collapse. In his opinion, the west end of the trusses was not adequately supported on each of the posts of the other stables. In his opinion faulty construction was the cause of the collapse. If the details of the construction were in the plan, he would lay the blame on the supervisor of the work or the man who supplied the plans and the person who passed them. He did not consider the ridge roof had anything to do with the collapse. He observed that the ends of the trusses under the gutter had rotted in places.

In reply to Mr. Saher, the witness said there was some defect on the east side of the stable when it was originally built.

The further inquiry was adjourned for next Monday.

UNIVERSITY DISPUTE.

LECTURER'S APPLICATION DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

At the High Court this afternoon, Mr Justice Chaudhuri disposed of an application on behalf of Mr. A. Rasul, barrister, calling for a rule of the University of Calcutta to show cause why he should not be allowed to continue his lectures on International Law.

His Lordship did not think that the Syndicate and the Senate ever intended to appoint Mr. Rasul without the sanction of the Governor-General. There was nothing to show that Mr. Rasul had accepted his appointment for the period of two years. There was no writing to that effect. The resolution of the Syndicate merely spoke of a provisional appointment. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the application.

DEATH OF VETERAN SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 1.

The funeral took place yesterday of Sergt. E. S. Huggins, the last of the four veterans who retired from the 5th Brigade, R. H. A., 40 years ago, and settled in Hyderabad. The deceased was 82 years of age and wore Crimean, Burmah, Indian Mutiny and good service medals, besides King Edward's and King George's Coronation medals. He was a high Mason and served the Residency Bazaar's Local Fund, retiring on pension a few years ago. The late veteran was accorded full military honours at the funeral. H.H. the Nizam's Government sent a gun-carriage, a firing party and bands.

ASSAULT BY SERVANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

A Mahomedan servant seriously attacked Mr. Bond, chief steward of the Minto Mansions, this afternoon, with a table knife. Mr. Bond warded off the blows with his hands which were badly cut. After another attempt, the blade broke and the assailant fled. Being pursued by Mr. Bond and the other servants, he again turned on Mr. Bond with a second knife. The assailant was arrested and two knives were found on the ground.

A GRUESOME FIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

A Kabuly was discovered with his head almost severed from his body near the polo ground on the maidan to-day. The police theory is that the man was murdered and that the motive was robbery. No arrest has been made as yet.

CURRENT EASTERN N.

Mr. G. P. P. McDonell, C.I.E. has telegraphed accepting the post of stipendiary steward to Rangoon Races. No man perhaps of his time in Burma knew more about racing, says our Rangoon correspondent, and certainly no man was more trusted by, and more popular with, all classes of the community.

A Kotagiri correspondent writes :—F. G. Lechler, of Malanaad Estate, had a lucky in bagging a couple of wild pigs within half a mile of his bungalow, and in the very act of pulling down a sambhur fawn ! Both these dogs were magnificent specimens, weighing 42 lbs. each. By constantly shooting dogs of these dogs, what was once a large pack has now been reduced to a solitary dog, which, it is hoped, will be accounted for ere long, as these brutes are most destructive to game.

With reference to the sanctioning by Government of the raising of a loan of 20 lakhs by the Port of Karachi, to be expended on improvements of the port which have been approved by Government and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi. The *Sind Gazette* states that loan will have a currency of 30 years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. payable half yearly in Karachi or Bombay. It will be issued in sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as required, transferable by endorsement (which need not be registered at Karachi). Tenders will be received up to noon on the 19th September. Full particulars of the issue will shortly be published in our "Public Notices" columns.

The circular announcing the forthcoming increase in the Colombo and up-country hotel charges (including the special rates for planters and Ceylon residents) of Re. 1 per day will not come altogether as a surprise, says the *Times of Ceylon*, in view of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg at the recent half-yearly meeting of the G. O. H. Company, Ltd., but, all the same, it will hardly be a pleasant one for those who will have to pay. It is well-known that while the hotel rates for planters and residents have been rising from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per day, salaries have, on the whole, been changing in inverse ratio, and how the proposed increase of the hotel charge to Rs. 9 a day will influence the volume of custom remains to be seen.

A Japanese newspaper has announced that it will undertake a scientific investigation of the currents round Japan and in the China Sea for the benefit of mariners, and has solicited the assistance of the public. Thousands of sealed bottles are to be set adrift from various parts of the coast, and steamers on the Nagasaki Shanghai run, the Keelung, Kagoshima-Loochoo, Shimonoseki-Fusan, Dairen, and Nagasaki-Hongkong routes will also deposit bottles in the sea. Each bottle will contain an international post card with particulars of the investigation printed in Japanese, English, Russian, and Chinese, and the bottles will be marked on the outside to facilitate discovery. When a bottle is picked up the finder is to forward it to the office of the newspaper with details of the position, date, etc., filled in. The investigation will last two years, experts will be employed to tabulate the information given in the return postcards, and the results will be made public.

A Simla correspondent, evidently feeling the effects of excessive gaiety during his sojourn in the hill capital, writes somewhat dolefully :—"There is renewed talk here of an 'early to bed movement' which has much to commend it. Report says that the movement enjoys very distinguished patronage, and one hears that the idea has even been mooted that A. D. C. plays should start earlier than 9-30, so that they might be over before midnight instead of going on in the 'wee sma' hours.' This reform movement involves, of course, tampering with the sacred dinner hour, which is not lightly to be undertaken. A London theatre manager once tried to persuade his public that dinner before a theater was wrong and that 'high tea' was the ideal meal. He failed to win any adherents to his creed and, when so autocratic a person as a London theatre manager fails, who can hope to succeed in India? If it could be demonstrated to the organisers of entertainments in Simla that a large section of the public do not like late hours, the time-table might, perhaps, be altered. Everyone would certainly benefit in health by the change. As it is in Simla society it is not the fashion to be in time and 'dinner at half-past eight' is a phrase which means dinner about nine, and if you are so absurdly punctual as to arrive at the theatre at 9-30, you have to pay the penalty by waiting till nearly ten before a start is made. As things go in Simla bedtime comes to-morrow and not to-night."

MOSLEM FACTION FIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

A serious riot took place at Sangrampur on Saturday. Two factions of Mahomedans fell out and set upon each other, with the result that six men were badly injured and one is reported to have succumbed at Diamond Harbour Hospital. Several arrests were made.

At an inquest on the body of George Staffell, who took poison in St. Stephen's Tavern, Westminster, it was stated that he had been worried by the playing of several gramophones, which prevented him sleeping.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. G. Fry, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

POONA SEASON.

(Continued from page 7.)

and 70 met the Master at Kalas. The field included Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Sir Arthur and Lady Barret and General Aitken. The Master just drew blank on the right of the Alandi Road. Then crossing the road close to the meet soon found in the fields on the bank of the river. Hounds carried the line slowly along the river bank for some distance, then right-handed to the north till we were in the vicinity of Bhosari. Here the pace quickened considerably. Turning left-handed the Nasik Road was crossed half a mile south of Bhosari. Continuing in a south-westerly direction hounds pushed their customer along at a good pace and shortly afterwards he was viewed not far from the Bombay Road. Close to the road he took refuge in a thick covert from which hounds pushed him out. Crossing the Bombay Road and the Railway lines near the 8th milestone he swung left and was run into as he was trying to cross the Pauna River, hounds tackling him in the water and killing him. Unfortunately he was not recovered largely due to the fact that there was a strong current running and it took hounds nearly as much as they could do to look after themselves. The time of this run during which there were a fair number of checks was over an hour and a half. Moving towards the north-east the Master viewed a fox on the edge of the Vale of Tears which gave us a short circling run of 12 minutes before hounds lost him after which there was nothing more doing and hounds were taken back to the meet which they reached about 10 a.m.

There is nothing much to say about the meet on Saturday when the sport was disappointing. Meeting at Wagholi on the Ahmednagar Road the Master drew blank on the right of the road, then moving across to the left of the road drew blank again up to Wagholi Hill where a fox was viewed. It was a hot morning and hounds were unable to hold the line at all. A mile and a half north-east of Lohogaon another fox was viewed, but again ran hounds out of scent in a few minutes.

To-day we met at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road. A light shower of rain falling whilst we were on our way to the meet gave prospects of a good scenting morning. Drawing northwards up the left edge of the Vale of Tears hounds picked up the line of a jack about a mile north of the old Bombay Road. They took us at a good pace eastwards, then left-handed towards the north running into view not far from Moshi village and killing after a fast burst of 12 minutes in the bed of a nullah. The brush was presented to Mrs. Collum, who is visiting Poona from Bangalore. The Moshi plantations and the grassland to the right of the Nasik road going south were then drawn blank. Opposite to Chinchwad Station hounds were taken towards the west and whilst drawing the country in that direction 2 chinkara jumped up in front of them, and we had a hard gallop for about 8 minutes when a fox getting up on the line hounds were stopped and laid on to it; another 6 minutes at a great pace and the fox ran them out of scent and a move was made for home. A field of sixty were present and I noticed some of the Poona A. D. C. amongst them although they have had two shows on Friday and Saturday the last one being followed by a supper finishing, I believe, about 2 a.m.

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN CHALLENGE TOURNAMENT.

This yearly fixture provides the best tennis we see in Poona and daily a large crowd of spectators witness the matches from the verandah of the Gymkhana. On Friday especially a large number of people turned up after the close of the cricket match between the Presidency and the Hindoos, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon being amongst the on-lookers.

The following tables will best show the results of play up to Saturday.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

1st Round.	Semi Finals.	
Seddon	Clayton	
Clayton	4-6 7-5 6-2	
Maloney	Maloney	
Lucas	8-6 6-2	
Martin	Martin	
Sherbrooke	W. O.	
Hayne	Arthur	
Arthur	4-6 6-3 6-2	

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

1st Round.	Semi Finals.	Finals.
Robinson, Hayne	bye	
Maloney, Lucas	Maloney, Lucas	Robinson, Hayne
Sherbrook, Donovan	W. O.	4-6 8-6 6-4
Weldon, Meade		
Seddon, Hill	Seddon, Hill	
Clayton, Arthur	5-7 6-4 6-4	
	bye	

MIXED DOUBLES.

1st Round.	Semi Finals.	Finals.
Mrs. Robinson, Arthur	bye	Mrs. Forbes Tullock
Mrs. Forbes Tullock, Wynne	Mrs. Forbes Tullock, Wynne	6-4 6-1
Miss J. McIver, Sherbrooke	W. O.	
Miss McIver, Hayne	Miss McIver, Hayne	
Mrs. Cuming, Robinson	6-3 6-3	
Miss Sutherland, Clayton	bye	

LADIES' SINGLES.

1st Round.	Finals
Mrs. Atkinson	Mrs. Forbes Tullock
Mrs. Forbes Tullock	6-2 6-4
Miss McIver	Miss McIver
Mrs. Robinson	6-3 2-6 6-4

LADIES' DOUBLES.

First Round.	Finals.
Miss McIver, Miss J. McIver	Mrs Cuming, Miss Sutherland.
Mrs Cuming, Miss Sutherland	6-1 6-0
Mrs Robinson, Mrs Forbes Tullock	Mrs Robinson, Miss Forbes Tullock.
Mrs Beale, Mrs Atkinson	6-4 6-3

CRICKET.

Last Sunday Mr. Holman's XI played the Dorsetshire Regiment at Wanowrie. The former team were a distinctly hot side including some of the best cricketers the Poona Gymkhana possesses. Going in first the visitors compiled 257 runs of which Kerr contributed 44, Gould 31, Humprey 35, Dubois 27, and Kelly 20, whilst the extras reached the enormous total of 40.

The Dorsetshire Regiment made 81 the principal feature of their innings being the bowling of Kelly who took 7 wickets for 31 runs.

On Monday at Ganeshkhind the annual match between Government House and Mr. Patel's eleven took place. Lord Willingdon won the toss and sent the visitors in to bat. They succeded in putting up a score of 74, Kaikini contributing 23 of the total. The feature of the innings was Greig's bowling, he taking 8 wickets for 24 runs. Government House scored 123 of which Haughton made 42 and Goldie 26, thus winning the match by 49 runs.

The defeat of the Presidency by the Hindus was as overwhelming as it was unexpected. The bold policy of the Hindu captain in putting his opponents in first was amply justified by results as the wicket was considerably easier when the Hindus batted than during the Presidency's first knock, but the failure of the latter in the second innings, when the wicket was giving the bowlers no assistance, is inexplicable. The one bright spot was the brilliant fielding of the home side, in which respect Major Greig was perhaps pre-eminent. We all hope that thay will reach the same high standard of excellence in the other departments of the game in the Parsee match, which begins on Monday.

The side is strengthened by the inclusion of Col. Poore, whose average for Hampshire some years ago still remains unsurpassed in first class cricket. McCall of the Cameron Highlanders is an unknown quantity in these parts, but, coming on Col. Poore's recommendation, his debut in Presidency cricket may be awaited with confidence.

GOLF.

The competition for the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill's Cup was decided last week. In the second round of this competition Turnbull (6) beat Monteith (Scr) by 3 and 2, Bain (6) beat Stewart (10) at the 19th pole. Hill (7) beat Inglis (Scr) by 1 up, Clayton (8) beat Kelly (10) by 2 up.—In the semi-finals Bain beat Turnbull by 5 and 4, and Clayton beat Hill by 5 and 4. In the Finals Bain beat Clayton by 1 up. On Tuesday evening Captain Whitworth-Jones I.M.S. The Honorary Secretary, was "at home" on the Yerrowda links just outside the gates of his own bungalow, the occasion being the conclusion of the competitions for the cups presented by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. Their Excellencies arrived at 6 p. m. after their visit to the Reformatory. Lady Willingdon presented the cups. The finals for the Governor's Cup was a tie between Mr. Pooley and Captain Cochrane and the prize would not be presented till the tie had been played off. So that event had to stand over. Mrs. Pooley won Her Excellency's Cup. Major Robinson won General Aitken's prize and Mr. Napier that presented by Sir Richard Lamb. In the absence of Mrs Whitworth-Jones who is in England, Mrs Aitken did the honours as hostess. The Governor and Lady Willingdon have as usual been leading a busy life visiting the various institutions in and around Poona. On Monday Lady Willingdon paid an informal visit to the Anglo-Indian Girls' Home where she was received by Mr. Mountford I. C. S. and the lady-in-charge. On Tuesday Lord and Lady Willingdon motored to the Reformatory School, and were conducted over that institution.

THE RACES.

Saturday's race meeting was favoured with glorious weather. A large crowd of people were present including Their Excellencies. Lady Willingdon looked very smart in a beautiful white lace gown with a pale mauve sash with which she wore a large black picture hat with black and dark blue feathers. Miss Vaughan-Nesbit, who was with Their Excellencies, looked well in a white embroidered voile dress and black hat with white lilac. Mrs. Barrett was in pale grey soft silk with a black toque with two upstanding bows of striped black and white ribbon. Mrs. Allan's handsome pink linnen and Irish crochet gown certainly had a distinct mark of Paris about it. She wore a pink and white hat with upstanding feathers. Mrs. Monteith wore a pretty dress of strawberry coloured voile with which she wore a black hat which was fastened at the side by a bunch of small pink roses. Mrs. Donovan wore a striking costume of cerese satin trimming with lots of little buttons of the same colour and a large black hat trimmed with four beautiful black feathers. Mrs. Caddel was gowned in a beautiful dress of a pale green foulard with a full draped skirt caught at the side with green tassels and a V. shaped yoke with upstanding collar of white lace; with this she wore a black hat. Among many of the noticeable dresses was Mrs. Davie's of black and white embroidery veiled in black ninon and finished with a satin sash of turquoise blue and a large picture hat of black with large white feathers. Mrs. Beale looked charming in a simple dress of white striped pleated muslin relieved with collar and cuffs of mustard coloured linen and a white hat with yellow feathers standing up round the crown. Mrs. P. M. Heath wore a pretty dress of pale grey with a flowered tunic of Paisley pattern and underskirt of rich lace and a soft grey hat the crown of which was covered with yellow roses hand-painted on chiffon. Mrs. Claude Hill was gowned in a soft dark blue satin draped with black lace and a burnt straw hat with pink roses. Mrs. Brown Mason wore a pretty dress of grey Paisley shawl pattern ninon with a tucked bodice and a sash of brilliant orange with a smart sailor hat trimmed with bands of orange ribbon across the crown and bunches of cherries on either side.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 30th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 31st August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	3	2
Total mortality from all causes		86

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INDIA AND NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

At the time when the news of the presentation of the Malaya to the Imperial Navy came to hand, we suggested that the question of Indian co-operation in Imperial naval defence might well be re-opened. It would seem that our suggestion gave birth to rumours which, of course, were quite unfounded of impending action by the Ruling Princes of India on lines similar to that of the Malaya Chiefs. Whether the Admiralty would be right or wrong in accepting any gifts of Dreadnoughts from the Ruling Princes of India, is a matter small in comparison to the larger question to which we now return, namely, the policy which should be adopted by India as a whole, regarding the question of co-operation to secure British naval supremacy.

From what we have written from time to time on this subject, it will be gathered that we have no sympathy with the attitude of *non possumus* which, if literal credence be given to a reported statement of Mr. Asquith, would seem to have been taken up by the Government of India, when the question of naval co-operation was last broached, and which has certainly been adopted by a certain section of the Press in India. We consider it unwise, if for other reason than that it is highly probable that if India cannot formulate a reasoned policy of naval co-operation, a policy will be formulated for India. And there is nothing more certain than that if such a policy has to be determined on by strategists who with their attention riveted on the North Sea are committed to wholesale concentration in the West and by statesmen whose thoughts are for ever pre-occupied with the terrific burden of the British budget, the result will be in which Indian interests will be considered one in their narrowest view, and in which even Imperial interests will not be allowed their broadest conception. It requires little inspiration to prophesy that it would take the shape of an increased naval contribution, on some such plea as that India should take a larger share in policing the Persian Gulf. This, while lightening the British naval estimates at the expense of the Indian exchequer, would not necessarily provide one iota of that increased naval strength which is required for the defence of Indian and Far Eastern sea-borne trade, or to ensure communications with the West, or to lay the foundation of the force that would cope with the future developments of the problem of the Pacific. Such then will probably be the strategic result of this policy of "non possumus," if further persisted in.

From a political standpoint it will be still more deplorable. By making a direct addition to "Home charges" for the relief of the British taxpayer and without any corresponding advantage to Indian interests, it will arouse the bitterest criticism throughout the length and breadth of India. What is needed to secure the heartfelt support of loyal India to co-operation in naval defence is a broadly conceived and economical policy, which will strike the imagination, in which India's various requirements under the new conditions are manifestly provided for, and which in its Imperial aspects will appeal to national pride by emphasising the immensely important part this country can play by sheer weight of its great strategic position. Such a policy will have considerable chance of evoking support. But an increase of naval contribution for some minor issue has none of these attributes. It will merely provoke a storm of criticism and opposition to which it will be difficult to reply. On these grounds perhaps more than any other we deplore the present attitude of obstinate refusal, which itself can only have the result of preparing and fostering opposition to naval co-operation—whatever form it may take—when it does, as it must, come.

The arguments of certain journals which opposeco-operation seem indeed to be designed to this end, by giving the impression that, in spite of novel conditions which admittedly exist, it is unjust to expect India to join in naval defence, under any circumstances, whatever. They are mainly based on the statements: (1) that India provides for her land defence; (2) that she has on occasion sent troops to assist in Imperial wars, *e. g.*, to Egypt, South Africa and China, and would do so again. On these is founded the conclusion that India takes her share of Imperial Defence, and cannot with any justice be expected to do more. Now the former of these statements is incorrect; and even if it were wholly true that India provided for her land defence, this would be no reason whatsoever for saying that she should not at least assist in providing for her sea defence, and also for the defence of her communications and of her enormous sea-borne trade. But India does not as a fact provide even for her land defence, nor could she conceivably do so within any reasonable proportion of her revenue. There is no major problem of Indian defence, external or internal, and certainly no combination of the two, for the solution of which the land forces in India can be regarded in any other light than as a strong advanced guard, which though temporarily sufficing, would need early and large reinforcement. Now the reinforcement, on which we have in the past solely relied, is admittedly gravely compromised by conditions in the West. Apart from the possibility of the British expeditionary forces being employed elsewhere, or the admitted incapacity of the Territorial Army to ensure the security of the United Kingdom, it is calculated that in a naval war in the West, it would take at least a year to obtain that absolute command of Western waters which would justify any considerable oversea movement of troops even by the Cape, to say nothing of the narrow and dangerous waters of the Mediterranean. It is therefore evident that Indian land defence itself is by no means secured under existing conditions; and that to secure it no new sources of reinforcement must be found. With example of New Zealand's readiness to give a lead in the maintenance of expeditionary forces, there can be no reasonable doubt that a policy of naval co-operation by the Dependencies, in a system designed on lines of reciprocity with the Dominions, would finally settle this momentous problem, and in a most efficient manner seeing that expeditionary forces in the Dominions would be entirely clear of the Western strategic influences. The creation of reinforcements, primarily to secure her own land defence and parenthetically to secure that of the Crown Colonies on whose security depends her shelter from the East, and of Egypt, the crucial point of her communications with the West, is to our mind the very reason why India should co-operate in Imperial naval defence. So much for the first statement.

We now pass to the second. The co-operation in Imperial wars of troops, organised and maintained primarily for Indian defence, but for whose presence in India, at a given moment, there is no local necessity, seems to us a mere elementary consequence of political association. No other course is thinkable. When furthermore the sending of these troops can in practically every instance be shown to be of itself a matter of direct interest to India (as in the case of Egypt and South Africa which lie on her alternative lines of communication with the West); and moreover to result in financial benefit by temporary relief from their maintenance, to make a merit of the matter seems to us absurd. We may, indeed, congratulate ourselves on having been able to play a role, advantageous to ourselves, and sufficient under the strategic conditions of the past. But to found on this a claim to release from any further co-operation in the organisation of armaments necessitated by entirely novel strategic condition, which affect India in common with other parts of the Empire, seems to us so preposterous as hardly to deserve notice, except in respect of the evil result it must have in gratuitously providing a plausible argument for those who continuously revile every branch of India's connection with the British Empire.

We suggest that it would be a wiser course to prepare the public mind, by frankly acknowledging that there have arisen fresh strategic conditions, which seriously affect questions, not only of Imperial, but also of Indian defence; and which make it manifest that the existing system, based as it is on the supposition of assured command of the sea, and military reinforcement of the garrison, both of which are, to say the least of it, gravely compromised by existing conditions is totally inadequate and needs modification in accordance with these new conditions. Then, we should be prepared to confer with the Imperial and Dominion authorities as to the method by which the obviously necessary modifications could be introduced, with due regard to special Indian, and general Imperial interests, and with proper safeguards for the former.

There is, for instance, a point, ignored by opponents of Indian naval co-operation, but which may very justly be urged in order to alleviate for India and properly distribute any new burden that may have to be borne, or indeed the burden which she already bears. The minor Dependencies, strategically dependent on India and the forces she maintains, are not always required to assume their proper share of the burden of armaments. The case of Ceylon whose contribution has now dwindled to the truly ludicrous proportion of little more than 3 per cent. of her revenue, is a case in point. However necessary leniency may have been in the case of Ceylon during the earlier part of the last generation, there is no shadow of justification for its continuance now. Her economic, industrial, and commercial development is quite equal to, and in some respects, possibly, superior to that of India. Her public debt is small, and her financial position absolutely sound. And finally in considering any question of naval co-operation, it may be pointed out that owing to her geographical position her interests are perhaps more directly involved in the question of British naval supremacy than those of any other unit East of Suez. Ceylon then as well as the other Crown Colonies must bear her proper share in the common burden; if the necessity for proportionate expenditure all round be recognised the problem of carrying out such a scheme of naval co-operation as we suggest will not be found to involve any very grave financial difficulties.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

INDIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

The first number of the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" made its appearance yesterday. It is certainly a promising publication both in the way of matter and illustration. It is edited by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in collaboration with Sir Ronald Ross, D.P.H.; F.R.C.S., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., K.C.B.; Sir David Semple, Kt., M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M.C. (retired); W. B. Bannerman, M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I., Surgeon-General, I.M.S.; C. Donovan, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.; C. A. Lane, M.D., Major, I.M.S.; W. F. Harvey, M.B., Major, I.M.S.; S. R. Christophers, M.B., Major, I.M.S.; R. Row, M.D., D.Sc.; F. M. Howlett, B.A., F.E.S.; L. Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.; H. J. Walton, M.D., F.R.C.S., Major I.M.S.: W. Glen Liston, M.D., D.P.H., C.I.E., Major I.M.S.; J. A. Turner, M.D., D.P.H; D.W. Aikman, C.I.E. F. Norman White, M.D., Captain, I.M.S.

The Editorial Foreward says: "At present there is in India no periodical devoted entirely to the publication of research work connected with sanitation and the prevention of disease. Most of the papers, therefore, on this very wide range of subjects, either remain more or less buried in the files of Government offices, find their way into the general medical or surgical papers or are scattered over a variety of very specialised journals in England and Europe. It has long been felt that a periodical, which would collect the best of all this work and publish it in a readily accessible form, would be eminently desirable and meet a real want. Not only would it let men see what others are doing, co-ordinate work and excite healthy emulation, it would also let the outside world know what is being done in India. It is to meet this want that "The Indian Journal of Medical Research" has been started and judging by the stimulus which has recently been given to research in India by the inauguration of the Indian Research Fund Association, it starts at a most propitious time and under very favourable auspices."

"The Indian Journal of Medical Research" will be the official publication of the Indian Research Fund Association, the objects of which are—"the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge, and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases." Its scope will be made as wide as possible without encroaching on the domain of the general medical and surgical periodicals. With the exception of such papers as usually find their proper place in these, the journal will deal with every branch of research directly or indirectly connected with medical and sanitary science, including such subjects as hygiene, sanitary engineering, sanitary laws, statistics, bacteriology, parasitology, entomology, etc., etc. Original papers on all these subjects will be given and short notes which are either of interest in themselves or of importance because of the ideas or suggestions they may give to other workers, will, it is hoped, be a special feature. Reviews of, and extracts from, contemporary papers or books will not be published, as this work is already done by various bulletins and similar publications but resumes, bringing up to date all the available information regarding particular diseases, and summaries of official reports to Government, when these are of special interest, will be included."

Though the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" will be the official publication of the Indian Research Fund Association, suitable original papers will be welcomed from any worker, official or non-official alike

The price of the Journal has been fixed at a very low rate so that it may have a wide circulation and reach everyone interested. In this way it is hoped that it may have a high educational value and be a stimulus to research to an even wider field of workers than exists at present. If it succeeds in this, and encourages these to put their observations on record, it will have attained its object.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

LINK WITH THE STAGE COACH.

One of the last of the old stage coach drivers in the West of England—S. Colwill—known throughout the country and by many visitors to Ilfracombe during the past half century as Sam Colwill, has just died at the age of nearly eighty-six. Before the advent of the railway he drove the mail coach between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, and afterwards was proprietor of a four-horse coach between Ilfracombe and Lynton.

"GHOSTS" AT A WINDOW.

Some thousands of people congregated at Jarrow outside a house containing a window in which a curious apparition had been noticed for three consecutive nights. The apparition consisted of the figures of a woman in white and a man. It appeared directly certain windows opposite were illuminated. Several tests were made. Mirrors and other objects which it was thought, might have caused a ghostly reflection on the window were removed, but without effect. The figures disappeared, however, while a mat was suspended a little distance from the window. Local spiritualists are making investigations.

SIERRA LEONE CANNIBALS.

A subject of grim interest is dealt with in a despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, which is published by the Colonial Office. For some years past, the despatch states—possibly for centuries, it observes in another place—certain districts of the Protectorate have been infested by a secret organisation called the "Human Leopard Society," the principal rites of which seem to include human sacrifice, and the eating of human flesh. The society exists apparently for the contradictory purposes of murder and medicine; for the medicine men have established the belief that their most famous drugs, especially that known as borfima, need human sacrifice in order to renew their full efficacy.

CATCHING RABBITS WITH SNUFF.

Poaching by means of snuff is the latest trick employed by the organised bands who at the beginning of each shooting season make raids on all the best game preserves. During a recent raid on a gunsmith's shop suspected of providing snares, nets and other equipment for poachers in the Vosges district the police upset a quantity of fine powder which set them all sneezing vigorously. It was subsequently discovered that the poachers are in the habit of snaring rabbits by means of this powder, which they strew at all the entrances to a warren. The rabbits are then made to bolt by the introduction of a ferret into the hole. As each rabbit leaves the warren it smells the powder and at once begins sneezing. So violent is the paroxysm that the animal rolls over on the ground half stupefied and falls an easy prey to the poacher, who has merely to pick it up and place it in his game-bag.

HOT BATH PERIL.

Cold water was thrown on hot baths by Dr. Fortescue Fox who at the meeting of the Therapeutics Section of the International Congress of Medicine in London, contended that individuals and nations had suffered through their excessive use. The decline of Rome coincided with the fashion to indulge freely in hot baths. Up to a point they were stimulating but afterwards they caused serious depression to the heart and nerve centres. The Japanese curtailed their baths strictly to two or three minutes. Hot baths had the same effect on the system as a tropical climate. Heat accumulated in the body and rendered the bather liable to heart stroke. He also condemned those spas "where middle aged people and elderly invalids are bathed in a temperature that exceeds the temperature of the blood."

Dr. Lennox Wainwright, of Folkestone, said, "the useless exposure of small children to the sunlight was cruel. It was possible that the nerves of children indiscriminately exposed to the stimulating and powerful effects of sunlight might suffer severely in a way that thoughtless guardians could never realise."

DUEL TO THE DEATH FOR A GIRL.

In the village of Bussiere, near Aubusson, a farmer and his son, named Blanchard, discovered recently that they were both in love with the same girl, a dairymaid at a neighbouring farm. For several days violent disputes occurred between them about their rivalry. At last father and son decided to settle their quarrel by a duel with revolvers. The encounter took place at sunset. The only spectator was the girl for whose favours they were fighting. The two men emptied their revolvers at each other without result. By common consent it was then decided to continue the duel with knives. The younger man drew his weapon and sprang upon his father in one bound. The latter, less active of movement, had not time to defend himself and fell dead from a single stab to the heart. The peasant girl who was the cause of the duel watched him die without emotion. The son was arrested for the murder of his father.

DESERTED PORT.

The Board of Trade has agreed with the Cunard Company that it is dangerous for such large vessels as the 'Lusitania' and the 'Mauretania' to enter Queenstown Harbour to embark mails for the United States. The Postmaster-General has, therefore, agreed "with the greatest regret" to the omission of the call at Queenstown. The consent is conditional on the company agreeing to a reduction of the mail contract from £68,000 a year to £65,390, and the postponement of the normal hour of departure from Liverpool on Saturdays to 10p.m. The Cunard Company represented to the Post Office on April 10, that the navigation of Queenstown Harbour by the 'Lusitania' and 'Mauretania' was so difficult that the company had declined to allow them to enter the harbour again. The danger would be greater with the 'Aquitania,' an even larger vessel being built for the service. The Cunard Company, in a letter dated June 19, say the change will result in the delivery of the mails in New York about eight hours earlier than at present, which would compensate for a little earlier posting on this side.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

"ARCHER OF SOMALILAND."

Mr. G. F. Archer, the hero of the Somaliland raid, is by way of being an Admirable Crichton. He is a noted big game shot, with some remarkable bags to his credit, and is equally at home in the jungle or the coverts. He is also a good golfer, and an amateur pianist of distinction. Mr. Archer is the ideal type of man for a tight corner: nothing upsets his imperturbability, and he accepts all dangers as coming in the day's work.

A ROYAL CONVERSION.

Princess Beatrice, the wife of the Infants Alfonso of Spain, who is about to abjure the Protestant Faith and become a convert to Roman Catholicism. is a daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh. The Infante is the son of the Infanta Eulalie, whose recent volume of memoirs caused a sensation in Spanish Court circles. The marriage, which took place four years ago, aroused much opposition on account of the difference in religion between the Princess and her husband, who was for a time deprived of his titles and official dignities.

THE HEALTH-BRINGER.

Colonel Gorgas, who has been invited by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines to visit the Rand, in order to investigate the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the mines is one of the greatest sanitary authorities in the world. Through his endeavours, the Panama Isthmus, once a pestilential district with an abnormally high death rate, has been converted into a region where the death-rate is lower than that of most parts of the United States. Colonel Gorgas, who also "cleaned up" Havana after the Spanish-American War, largely owes his success to his benevolent despotism.

MUSICAL COMEDY.

Whether musical comedy is declining in popularity is the question raised by the announcement that the Gaiety Theatre dividend has decreased from 20 to 10 per cent. In theatrical circles opinions differ greatly on the subject. Some authorities hold that this type of drama, if it is to retain public favour, will have to revert to the earlier style of musical play, and come more into line with the Gilbert and Sullivan traditions. On the other hand, the vogue of the revue, which has no plot at all, is also given as responsible for the decline of musical comedy.

NATURE'S SCIENTISTS.

Whatever it may have been in the past, the British Museum is certainly up to date in the present. One of the latest exhibits is a collection of birds, showing the gradual evolution of flying creatures, from the pterodactyl to the pigeon. The purpose of the display is to provide aviators and disigners of aerial craft with useful object lessons. An equally interesting exhibit is that of burrowing animals, which has been installed with the idea that mining engineers may profit thereby.

ROYALTY IN EXILE.

Queen Ranavalona, who is on a visit to Paris, does not often appear in the news nowadays. Since France deposed her from the throne of Madagascar in 1896 she has lived very quietly; the small income which she receives from the French Government being indeed, insufficient to permit of much display. Some time ago she complained bitterly that she could not even afford to keep a carriage, but at present she would appear to be better off, since in a recent interview she speaks of the "liberality" of the Republic towards her.

SMASHES TO ORDER.

Railway collisions to order have before now taken place in the United States, where they have attracted many thousands of spectators at a charge of a dollar or more per head. But until recently the spectacle has not been utilised for the cinematograph. This omission has now been rectified; a film-producing company has just obtained pictures of a collision between two moving trains, for which purpose a section of railway was specially hired. The cost of the film was over £7,000.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.

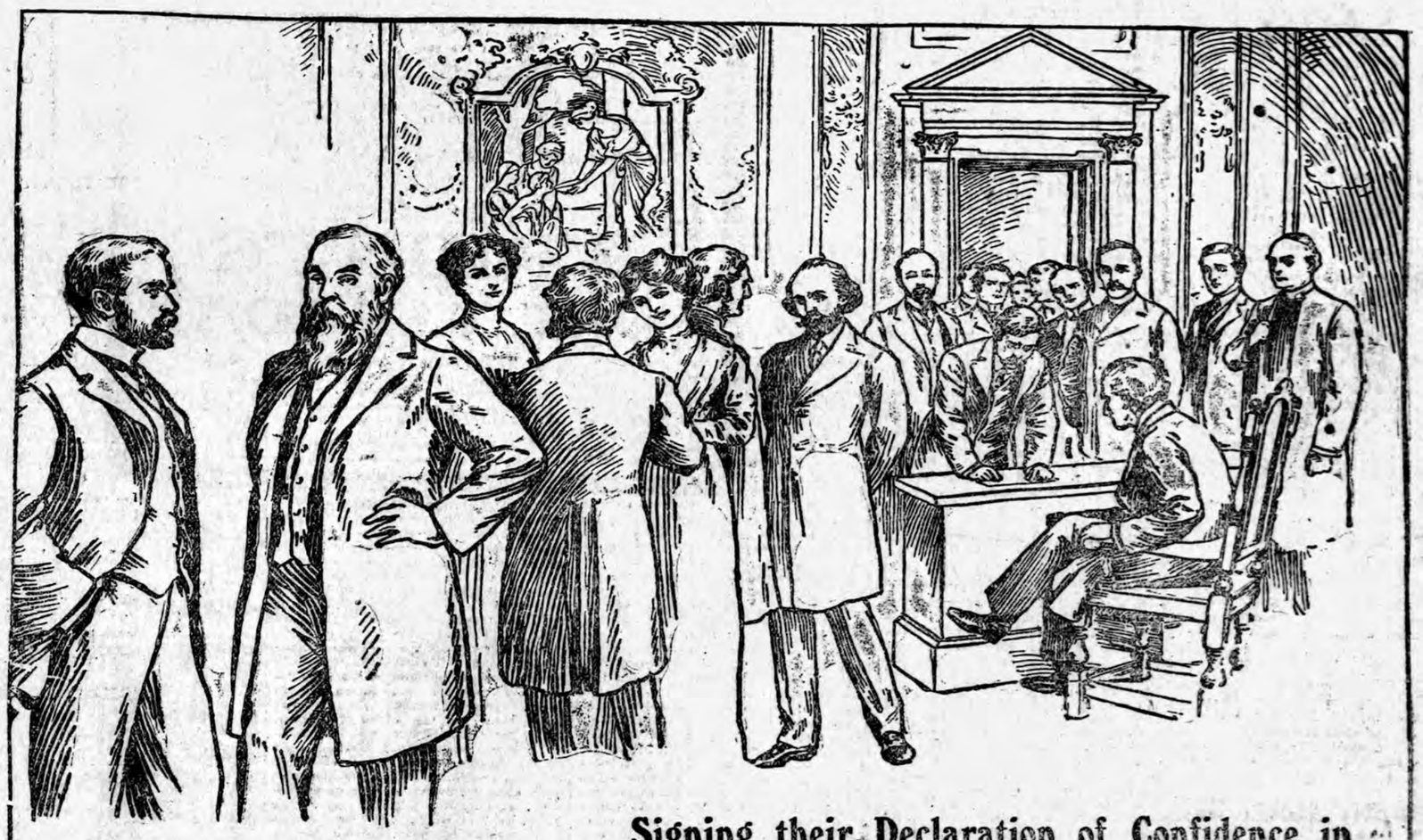
The failure of Mr. Wedgwood in mail week, in his attempt to initiate a debate on the petition of Mr. Lansbury, although in the words of the Standing Order it disclosed a pressing personal grievance calling as an urgent necessity for an immediate remedy, is an evidence that the petition has lost much of its importance with the modern growth of the Press and the freedom of combination and assembly which now exists. The Speaker would evidently have been prepared to rule, even if Mr. Wedgwood had not the opportunity of presenting Mr. Lansbury's case on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, that the Standing Order in reference to the discussion of an urgent personal grievance on the presentation of a petition had become obsolete through desuetude.

DIMINISHED IMPORTANCE.

The clearest testimony to the diminished importance of petitions is the change that took place during the nineteenth century in the rules affecting them. In the early decades it was the practice for petitions to be read by the members who presented them to the House, and they often were occasions for protracted debates. In 1833, and still more in 1843, efforts were made to stop this waste of time, and thenceforward the period devoted to petitions has been continually shortened, till now it is completely done away with. Lord Brougham has expressed his regret that debates on petitions are things of the past, and has recalled to recollection that the great questions of slave emancipation, admission of Roman Catholics to the franchise and to seats in Parliament, and Parliamentary reform were first brought to the attention of the public by debates on the presentation of petitions.

BALMORAL.

The Queen's departure for Balmoral reminds one that it is just sixty years since, in September 1853, the first stone of the "new Castle" of Balmoral was laid with all ceremony in the presence of Queen Victoria the Prince Consort and their young family. The Queen had already been an autumn resident on Deeside for five years, but the "old house" was so small as to be impracticable. From the first she was delighted with Balmoral and its surroundings; "the contrast," says Lord Morley "between the formality of Windsor and the atmosphere of simple attachment and social affection that surrounded her in Scotland was as delightful to her as the air and the scenery. "And when Ministers, for any reason found it necessary to press her to defer her journey thither, there was sometimes friction.



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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

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MORRHUOL

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

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is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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